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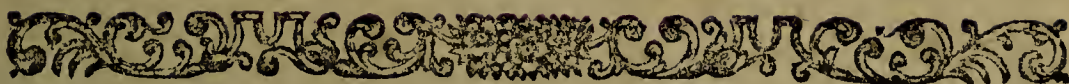
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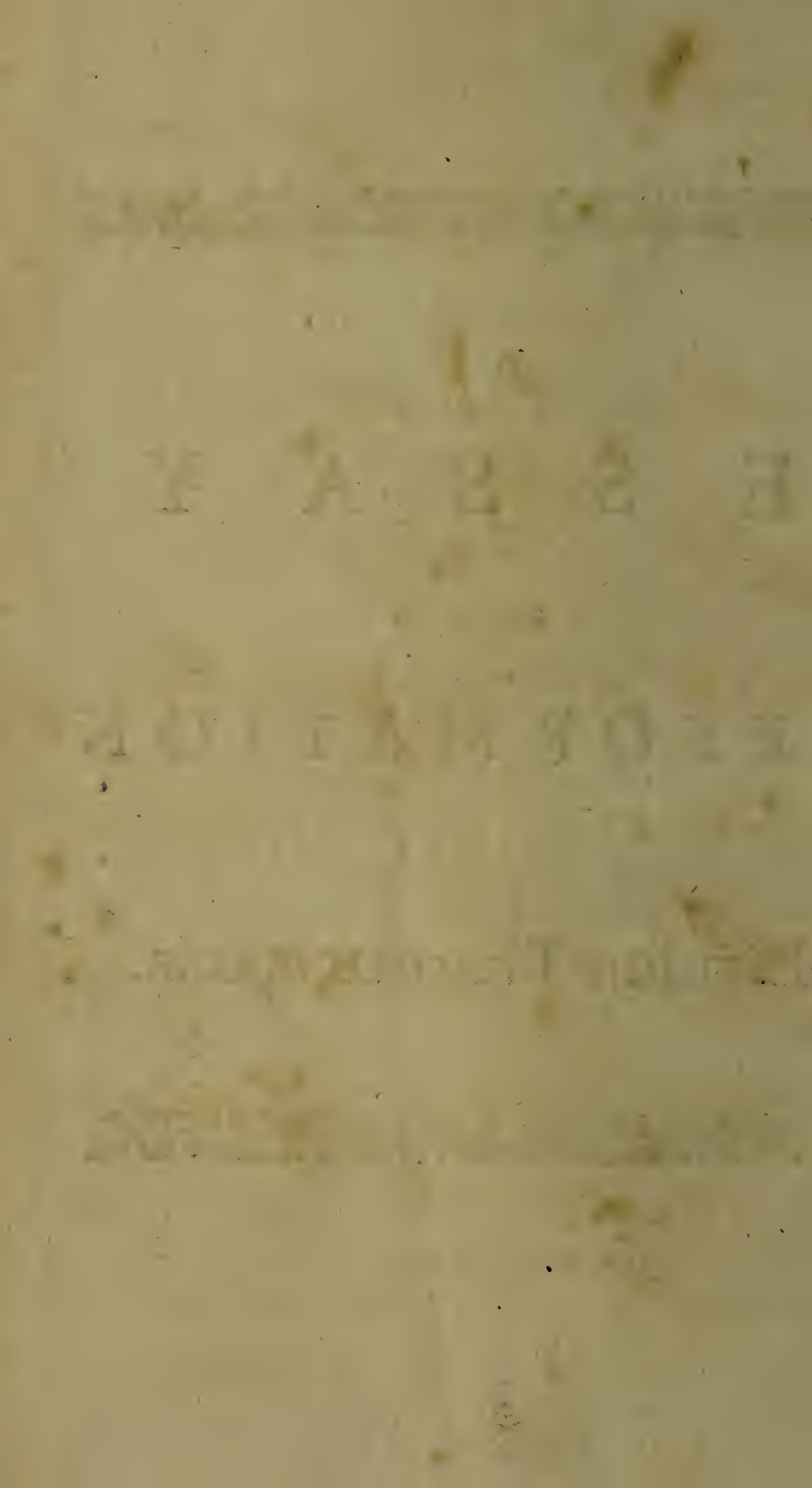
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S. M.



AN
ESSAY
FOR A
REFORMATION
OF THE
London Pharmacopœia.





Pharmacopœia Reformata:
OR, AN
E S S A Y
FOR A
R E F O R M A T I O N
OF THE
London Pharmacopœia,
BY
A SET of R E M A R K S
ON THE
DRAUGHT *for a* NEW ONE,
AND ON
The BRIEF ACCOUNT of the *Proceedings* of the
COMMITTEE appointed by the *College of Physicians*,
to thoroughly reform THEIR BOOK.
Interspersed with
Some Occasional Observations
On some of the
Most celebrated MODERN DISPENSATORIES,
AND THE
PRESENT STATE of PHARMACY.

Simplex Munditiis.

S L O N D O N : *C*
Printed: And sold by R. WILLOCK, at *Sir Isaac Newton's*
Head, in *Cornhill.*

M. DCC. XLIV.

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TO THE
PRESIDENT,
CENSORS, *and* FELLOWS,

OF THE
Royal College *of* PHYSICIANS

IN
LONDON,

These REMARKS

Are most humbly presented,

As an Attempt to promote the REFORMATION of their
PHARMACOPŒIA,

By the AUTHOR,

M. S.

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P R E F A C E.

*W*HOEVER has slightly turned over some of the various Pharmacopæias, which have from time to time made their appearance in every considerable part of Europe, and which have been generally received by the publick as a set of rules, to which it was expected, that every apothecary should pay the most exact obedience; or has only dipt into that of the College of physicians in London, which, of all others, has been had, and deservedly, in the greatest esteem, and which has accordingly been distinguished by the continual sanction of publick authority, extended not barely to countenance or recommend it, but to oblige such as prepared or dispensed medicines for publick use, to be conformable to it. “ For as nothing is more likely to be of fatal consequence to the healths and lives of persons

persons afflicted with sickness, than the ill compounding or making up medicines contrary to the prescriptions of their physicians; besides, as a gross deceit thereby would be put upon the patients," it well became the dignity of the publick authority to establish the general use of one standard Pharmacopœia, and "to strictly command the apothecaries, and all others whose business it is to compound medicines, or to distill oils or waters, or to make other extracts, to observe the forms set down in the Pharmacopœia Londinensis," as the most perfect book of the sort, "and not to make any medicine or medicinal receipt or prescription that is in the said book, in any other manner than is there directed, and according to the weights and measures therein limited."

Whoever, I say, considers Pharmacopœias in general, (or rather the Pharmacopœia of London alone, as the most worthy of notice) in this light, without any farther examination, will necessarily entertain high notions of their real and intrinsic worth; will conclude that these forms, which, as so many rules of faith, every apothecary is held to observe and obey, under certain pains and penalties,
are

are drawn up with the utmost exactness; that they are quite free from any considerable error, clear and practicable, every way equal to the dignity of the most learned body of physicians in Europe, and worthy of the authority and sanction, with which the guardians of the publick health have honoured them.

But on inspecting these directories with a just freedom (for I cannot join with a late eminent physician, that free-thinking can do the science of physick any harm) their real merit falls greatly short of the dignity and learning of the composers, and that however worthy of the honour of the sanction of publick authority the design of one standard Pharmacopœia is, the present, tho' the best of the kind, is not equal to it. The work is not executed in a manner suitable to the design: for numerous errors appear upon the first sight, and those of considerable magnitude; for I pass by the lighter ones of the press, tho' they are scarce excusable in works of great consequence, as they may affect the healths, if not the lives, of many. Nor is the confusion on account of the weights, which runs thro' the whole book, less visible: For the

Committee, which the College of physicians have appointed to reform their dispensatory, justly observe, that “tho’ Troy-weights only are described in the beginning of the book, yet many of the compositions are prescribed according to the proportions of the Avoirdupois.” Nor is there less variety and uncertainty in the measures, than in the weights; for it has been long remarked, that the names of weights have been applied to measures, tho’ the liquors contained in those measures, have not the weights those names imply. But it is not to be wonder’d at, that these, and many other errors should pass uncorrected thro’ the many editions of the same book, since we are told by the same gentlemen, that “the rejecting antiquated medicines, and receiving others, which from time to time had come into esteem, has been the principal thing attended to in the former revisals.” The College have at length appointed a select number of their body to weed out the many errors which have crept into their book, to retrench its superfluities, correct its irregularities, and to thoroughly reform it. Their Committee have proceeded a considerable length in this important affair. For they have, with a good deal of freedom and severity;

verity, examined the whole book, pointed out a great number of its faults, and as judiciously corrected them. The form and method of the whole, which is very confused, is much better adjusted, the manner of preparing medicines adapted to the improvements of the present times, and several compositions altered to their real advantage. Nor have they been sparing in their labour; for they have condescended even to literary criticisms. The names and titles of many preparations have been amended, that no impropriety might disgrace the accuracy of their performance, but “that the College book might at length be perfectly freed, not only from the errors peculiar to it, but also from those which it has in common with the other Pharmacopæias of Europe.”

But notwithstanding the unwearied pains, the great learning and skill, which these gentlemen have shewn upon this occasion, some errors still remain to be corrected, some exuberances to be lopt off, some forms to be new cast, some operations to be more clearly and fully described. The merit of some new medicines ought likewise to be more fully inquired into, before they are solemnly re-

ceived by the College. There appears likewise still too great a regard paid by the Committee to some compositions valuable for little more than their antiquity. Upon the whole, the draught for a new Pharmacopœia, which the Committee have favoured us with, stands in need of many essential alterations and amendments, before it becomes worthy of the sanction of the College, before it can be admitted “as a true pattern of the natural and just simplicity, to which the practice of physick is now brought amongst us,” by the learning and abilities of the members of the most illustrious body of physicians in Europe.

The great usefulness and necessity of one standard book, by which all officinal medicines should be compounded and prepared, and from which the apothecary should not have the least liberty to make any alteration, is too evident to admit of any dispute: The reasons given in the royal proclamation prefixed to the London Dispensatory, and which have been mentioned above, must convince any one that has the least doubt of this point.

How

How comes it then to pass, that a work so necessary to the public health, should be so ill executed? that a work well becoming the dignity of physicians to prosecute with the utmost attention, and finish with the greatest care, should fall so far short of any degree of perfection, as to be so full of mistakes and inaccuracies, that the most ignorant cannot omit seeing them. Even those, whose proper sphere alone it is to obey the order of the physician, and for whom the Pharmacopœia is compiled as a directory, have pointed out a great number of faults, and those of moment, such as have made it impossible for them to comply with its stated rules, and have frustrated the very design of a standard.

So sensible have the College been of late of the many imperfections of their Pharmacopœia, that the Censors, who are empowered by repeated acts of parliament to enter into and search the apothecaries shops, and to condemn such medicines as are not made up according to the prescriptions set down in their book, have forbore to make their usual visitations.

Many

Many medicines are directed in their book in a manner so repugnant to the rules of Pharmacy, that the apothecary is justly to be excused in compounding medicines otherwise than as directed by the College; and that no physician could, without impeachment of his judgment, insist upon the Pharmacopœia being exactly complied with.

The freedom with which the Committee have examined, taken to pieces, and condemn'd a book which was represented not long ago as "revised and corrected with great pains and care by the College," is very extraordinary and uncommon, and seems to promise the public a work really worthy of the sanction of public authority; and the author flatters himself, that the freedom of his animadversions upon these gentlemen's labours, will not be less venial, if equally as necessary to a thorough reformation of the Pharmacopœia of London, or rather that of the whole kingdom.

The difficulty of executing a work of this kind is indeed great, but not insuperable; but there

is another kind of learning necessary to it, which physicians in general are not so well acquainted with, that of practical pharmacy.

The College have been so sensible of this, that they have acknowledged, in some of the former prefaces of their book, that they have not disdained to ask and accept of the assistance of such apothecaries as appeared to them the most skilled in this art. But surely this condescension is beneath the dignity of the faculty of physick.

Is it not ridiculous to apply for assistance to those whom you have undertaken to direct? Is the knack of prescribing medicines to be learnt only from the servile labours of the shop; or rather, is not pharmacy an art founded on rational and solid principles, deduced from a thorough knowledge of the various properties and relations that natural substances have to each other, with regard to medicinal purposes, so as aptly to blend and mix them, as may suit the forms most proper to this or that intention; or otherwise to treat each simple or simples so as to obtain their respective virtues?

The Committee have indeed laid down some principles which they have followed in their reformation, but these appear too few and superficial to effectually answer this end. I shall therefore beg leave to mention some others, which appear to me necessary, tho' I by no means think them quite sufficient; but as they may serve for a ground to some others, who have greater abilities, more leisure, and an equal desire to compleat this laudable undertaking, to work on, I shall with freedom and without reserve lay them before the publick.

That no new medicine, how strongly recommended soever, receive the solemn sanction of the College before its real merit be duely inquired into.

That no compound medicine contain more ingredients than appear absolutely necessary.

That such simples as are indigenious, or are easily to be procured in perfection, be preferred to all others.

That

That a just medium be kept between superfluity and penury, with regard to the number of medicines.

That but few of those medicines which appear the least necessary or are easily perishable, or are liable to be adulterated, be retained; this particularly with regard to Syrups and Electuaries, as well as Oils, &c.

That the manner of performing each process, which has any thing uncommon in it, or where any danger can possibly arise in the operation, or any ill effect to the medicine, be set down clearly, with every circumstance necessary, either to the success of the operation or safety of the operator.

That such medicines whose dose is small and whose effects are very powerful, as Opiates, be directed in such forms that their dose may be exactly determined by weight.

That the apothecary be put to no more labour or expence than is necessary.

That no medicine already received be rejected, without sufficient foundation for so doing.

That all pompous titles given to trifling preparations be laid aside.

That no more pains be taken about any medicine than it appears to be worth.

It is chiefly upon these principles, that the following remarks are made, which the author believes will appear to others as self-evident and as necessary as they do to him; and as he conceives they may be of service to the publick, he ventures to commit them to the press without any apology for the dress in which they appear, since it is the best he can at present give them.

Salus publica suprema lex esto.

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A B S T R A C T
O F T H E
B R I E F A C C O U N T
O F T H E

PROCEEDINGS of the Committee appointed by the *College of Physicians* to review their *Pharmacopœia*.

THE Committee appointed by the College to review the *Pharmacopœia*, having at length advanced the work so far, as may give a full idea of the principles, upon which they have proceeded, have thought fit to provide every member of the college with a copy of what they have hitherto done, that they might not any longer be deprived of the assistance of the whole body, in what is farther requisite for perfecting the design.

As the primary intention of the college in appointing this review of the *Pharmacopœia*, was the adjusting it to those changes, which time has occasioned in the course of business; the committee have made it their first care to throw out

all those medicines, which are no longer prescribed in general practice, and to add such, as are in present use, but have not yet a place in the Pharmacopœia.

In expunging antiquated articles care has been taken to avoid the oversight committed in former editions of this book, of leaving excluded articles in the composition of others which were retained.

Also in inserting new medicines the committee have been desirous to avoid all such, against which any material objection might be raised, chusing rather to leave these doubtful articles to be determined by the whole College.

The rejecting antiquated medicines, and receiving others, which from time to time had come into esteem, has been the principal thing attended to in the former revisals of this book. But as the college has now laid the foundation for a more thorough reformation, by referring the work at this time to a small number selected from their whole body, among whom all particulars might be distinctly discussed without that delay, which usually attends debates in numerous assemblies; this committee have thought incumbent upon them to take under consideration the form and method of the whole, and not to neglect whatever defects or errors may either be peculiar to this book, or it may have in common with the other Pharmacopœia's of Europe.

Upon

Upon this examination the committee found in the first place, that many medicines, whose names are still retained in practice, are universally prepared by the apothecaries in a very different manner from the directions of our Pharmacopœia ; and where the alterations in use have not been disapproved by the committee, the present preparations are received : for as in some the necessary rules of pharmacy required such alterations, so in others, the committee imagine, that one principal means to take from apothecaries all excuse for compounding medicines otherwise than as directed by the college, is to give them no unnecessary trouble, nor direct any thing in this book, but what each physician may without impeachment of his judgment insist upon to be observed.

Moreover the committee, besides inquiring after such emendations as time has occasionally produced, considered it as an essential part of the trust reposed in them, to examine what other compositions might require improvement : and they have found many articles throughout the whole wanting great correction.

The committee have also taken into consideration, the external applications. Besides rejecting the long roll of oils, unguents and plaisters never used, they have carefully examined, what deserve to be retained.

The many alterations made in the medicines rendered it necessary to change several of their names. The committee upon this occasion judged it expedient to take a general review of the names given to the medicines in this book.

The like regard has been had to this propriety in the titles of the general heads. For this reason the usual name of electuarium is now writ according to its more ancient form electarium.

But in all these changes of medicines and names care has been taken never to retain the same name, where such an alteration is made in any medicine, as shall vary its effects: for this might be attended with great inconveniences, if any physician should happen not to have taken notice of the change made, and should suppose, that under the old name he prescribed the old form of the medicine; whereas a new name given to a medicine not essentially changed, from what it was before, can occasion no error, though it should be prescribed by its former appellation.

In the next place the committee found it necessary to make a thorough examination into the descriptions of the operations in every part of the Pharmacopœia; these directions being at present very irregularly put down, sometimes with a faulty brevity, at other times with too minute a detail of circumstances. It is now endeavoured to preserve a medium; to suppose these directions writ for such as have learnt the art of pharmacy,

macy, and yet not to omit the circumstances necessary towards the perfection of the medicine. The directions in our present Pharmacopœia are also not unfrequently liable to the exception of being incorrect.

The order, in which the Pharmacopœia is at present digested, is very confused. Many medicines are ranged under heads, to which they do not properly belong. For example, *lac virginale*, which doubtless belonged either to the *aquæ medicamentosæ*, or *aceta medicata*, is put under the decoctions; *pastâ epispastica* is placed among the plaisters; under *olea chymica* are not only put *oleum antimonii*, *oleum sulphuris per campanam*, *oleum vitrioli*, *oleum tartari per deliquium*, which have the name only, and not the properties of oil; but also *aqua fortis*, *spiritus salis*, *spiritus mellis*, *spiritus tartari*, *gas sulphuris*, and *lac sulphuris*. *Spiritus salis* is inserted over again in the next article, to which it more properly belongs, and the two prescriptions of it are different from each other, and both erroneous. The rangement of the general heads, as at present disposed, can scarce be accounted for upon any consistent scheme. The article of *medicamenta chymica* is thrown at the latter end of the book, and yet the distilled waters, simple and compound, are the very first articles, though distillation be properly a chymical operation. Tinctures also are usually considered as chymical preparations, though this article is likewise placed towards the beginning, even before decoctions. Besides, the particulars be-
longing

longing to this head are so irregularly disposed, that part of them, even such as are made with chymical ingredients, namely *tinctura sulphuris*, and *tinctura myrrhæ*, in which a chymical salt is employed, are ranged in the article of tinctures; and yet others are inserted among the *medicamenta chymica*, even *elixir proprietatis*, which is made from simple ingredients only. Extracts, and the preparations of lixivial salts are rejected to the very end of the book, as if articles that would not range orderly with the rest. And the book is at last closed with articles of preparations of the most simple kind, which in all propriety ought to have immediately followed the catalogue of simples.

It is not perhaps easy to fix upon any indisputable principle, whereon to regulate the arrangement of the several heads in a *Pharmacopœia*. The scheme here followed goes upon this design, that every medicine, which enters the composition of any other, shall be described in some part of the book preceeding the composition wherein it is used.

With this view, the catalogue of simples ought certainly to precede all preparations, or compositions.

This catalogue in the first edition of our *Pharmacopœia* contained only such simples, as were used in the preparations and compositions of the book; but is since become rather a general collection

lection of the materia medica, than a list directing apothecaries, what drugs their shops ought to be furnished with. It has therefore now been thought expedient to make out a new catalogue from the book, as here reformed: though the committee think there ought to be also inserted in it all other simples, which are at any time prescribed in practice; but the addition of these is left, till they shall be proposed, and agreed on in a general assembly of the college. In this catalogue, the method of the present Pharmacopœia is followed by giving the botanical names of the vegetables, where the subjects are not in dispute; for by this means is distinguished from among the different species of the same plant, that which is intended to be used.

The article of *Nuncupationum quarundam explicatio*, hitherto subjoined to the catalogue, is now omitted, none of these terms being any longer used in extempore prescriptions, nor required in any of the forms of this new Pharmacopœia.

The rest of the book is disposed in an order conducted upon the following principles. Medicines being some for internal, and some for external use, those heads, which contain external applications only, are placed last. The internal medicines may be considered as preparations, or as compositions. Some are merely preparations, others are solely compositions. But most medicines are partly one, and partly the other: tho' of
c these

these some are most distinguishable as preparations, others as compositions. The preparations must necessarily precede the compositions, because many of the first are used in the latter. Upon this principle the order of the book is now digested; those articles, where the preparation is most eminent in the medicine being placed first, as far as was consistent with the primary design of having every preparation described before it is used in any other.

Upon this scheme the several heads are now ranged in the following order;

Pondera et Mensuræ,
 Medicamenta simplicia,
 Præparationes simpliciores,
 Conservæ,
 Conditæ,
 Succi,
 Olea per expressionem,
 Extracta et Resinæ,
 Sales, et Spiritus salini,
 Olea chymica,
 Resinosa & Sulphurea,
 Metallica,
 Aquæ stillatitiæ simplices,
 Decocta, et Infusa,
 Mixturæ,
 Vina medicata,
 Aceta medicata,
 Syrupi,
 Mella, et Oxymelita,

Trochisci,

Trochisci, et tabellæ,
Pulveres,
Electaria,
Pilulæ,
Aquæ stillatitiæ compositæ, et Spiritus,
Tincturæ spirituosæ,
Aquæ medicamentosæ,
Olea per infusionem et decoctionem,
Emplastra,
Unguenta,
Linimenta,
Cerata,
Epithemata.

The article of Lohochs is here entirely omitted, no one of the forms under that head in the present Pharmacopœia having been for a long time in use.

With regard to the particulars under each article, when no reason for any other disposition occur'd, they are ranged alphabetically, which was originally designed in this book, though this order by the subsequent additions and alterations made in it has been very much disturbed.

This summary sketch is sufficient to make known upon what principles the committee have proceeded. It was not intended to exemplify every particular, nor do the committee deliver, what they have now done, as the ultimate result of their deliberations. Perhaps part of the experiments, upon which they have grounded some of

the alterations made, may deserve to be re-examined; and they are sensible that many articles are left, still capable of farther improvement.

Whoever considers the original and progress of the modern pharmacy, will not be surpris'd at the many difficulties, which attend a work of this kind. Redundancy in composition must have had various causes. Whenever the powers of medicines were but imperfectly known, the most obvious remedy was to accumulate many of similar virtue, that the most efficacious might have the better chance to be of the number; mistaking the true virtues of any medicine would cause it to be improperly consoorted with others; and any wrong opinion of the complex nature of a disease must equally occasion an irregular mixture of discordant ingredients. But what seems to have given rise to the most enormous multiplicity in composition was the project of framing preservatives against poison. This gave the fairest pretence for that unmeasurable length, to which we find some of these antidotes drawn out, as such a medicine was to leave no known species of poison, without a particular preservative inserted against it. Upon this principle it became the ambition of every new compiler to exceed his predecessor in the multiplicity and variety of his ingredients, especially when these antidotes were to be wrought up into little less than universal medicines, and to protect likewise against the attacks of all diseases;* and this ostentation

once

* Vide Galen de antidot. in princip.

once began, extended itself into all the parts of pharmacy, and compound medicines of every kind were admired for what they ought to have been condemned, the false pomp of numerous and various ingredients; nor were schemes long wanting to justify a practice so well suited to gain veneration from the ignorant. The principal ingredient of a composition was sometimes to have its powers heightned, sometimes abated; sometimes the ingredient was accompanied with noxious qualities, which wanted correction; sometimes its operation was to be directed to a particular part, and perhaps other parts at the same time to be defended; add to this some modifications necessary in regard to the particular constitution of the patient; and each of these, with many other such fanciful intentions, were to be answered by the addition of one or more ingredients.

This was the state, in which we received pharmacy from the Arabians and Greeks upon the revival of letters in these western parts of the world. And in an age, when that kind of knowledge, which is to be acquired from books, was alone admired, no wonder men should rather apply themselves to copy after, than to censure the authors, from the study of which they expected all their fame. All opinions were then built upon authority. Hence while parties were formed, and eager controversies engaged in between the admirers of the Greeks, and the patrons of the Arabians, no one presumed to inquire,

quire, how both might be improved. The chymists at length attempted another model, but without any reformation of this perplexity, only diverting this false pomp into a different channel, with extracts and distilled waters equally redundant and multifarious. This new system raised fresh disputes. And the heat of such contentions is in every subject the greatest impediment to improvements, while every one is diverted from endeavouring to advance real knowledge by his zeal to support the sentiments, he has once adopted. But as the other parts of natural philosophy, so physick also being at length freed from this pedantic attachment to systems, the writings and practice of physicians have become more rational; yet notwithstanding all the Pharmacopœia's of Europe, either from inattention, or too great a reverence for preceeding times, still remain incumbered with operose and incoherent compositions. Even the new forms, which have from time to time been introduced, prove often rather innovations, than amendments, as they have usually been the invention of private persons, and transcribed into publick Pharmacopœia's, from the original receipts, without the examination requisite, before they should have been so solemnly authorised.

As the art has no where, perhaps, received greater improvements than in this country, the committee earnestly wish, that our Pharmacopœia may be now at length purged, as much as possible, from all superfluities and irregularities of
of

of this kind, and that it may be rendered a true pattern to the other people of Europe, and the after-times, of the natural and just simplicity, to which the practice of physic is now brought among us.

This reformation has indeed its difficulties. These medicines having been long used, and their effects seen, as now compounded, some care is required in retrenching them, not to alter any quality in the medicine, to which its effects may in the least degree be owing. The committee have constantly had this consideration in view, and do not suspect, that they have erred on this account in any of the alterations they have made; and they are equally persuaded, that with due care this difficulty may be surmounted in whatever farther reformation shall be judged requisite.



PHAR-

PHARMACOPOEIA

REFORMATA.

PONDERA et MENSURÆ.

APUD nostrates in usu sunt duo ponderum genera, unum, quo aurum et argentum venduntur, alterum, quo cæteræ fere merces; prius linguâ vernaculâ vocamus *Troy-weight*, posterius *Avoirdupois-weight*. Utriusque pondus libræ non eodem modo dividitur; illius enim libra duodecim tantum uncias habet, hujus vero sedecim. Diversæ quoque sunt, tum libræ, tum uncia; libra aurifabrorum minor est alterâ, uncia major.

IN sequentibus utimur ubique librâ aurifabrorum, quam infra unciam, non ut isti opifices, sed in hunc modum dividimus.

Libra	}	habet	{	Uncias duodecim,
Uncia				Drachmas octo,
Drachma				Scrupulos tres,
Scrupulus				Grana viginti.

MENSURÆ liquidorum etiam apud nostrates dispares sunt, aliis metiuntur cerevisiam, aliis vinum: posteriores nos adhibemus, et eam vocamus libram, quæ linguâ vernaculâ appellatur *A wine-pint*.

2 PONDERA et MENSURÆ.

Hanc libram hac ratione dividimus,

Libra	}	habet	{	Uncias fedecim,
Uncia				Drachmas octo.

Congius habet libras octo.

Cochleare denotat mensuram uncia dimidia.

QUONIAM mensuram, quam vocamus libram, nullius fere liquoris pondus libræ adimplet, ubique præfiximus p. vel m. prout pondere, vel mensurâ res unaquæque præscribitur.

A general error has prevail'd in regard to the weights by which the ingredients of medicines are proportioned. This error is occasioned by the custom in this country of using different kinds of weights in the selling different commodities. Gold and silver are sold by what we call the Troy weight, and most other things by another kind of weight call'd Avoirdepois. The pound Troy is divided into twelve ounces, the pound Avoirdepois into sixteen. But neither is the pound nor ounce the same in both these weights: The pound Troy is much less than the pound Avoirdepois; but the Troy ounce is heavier than the other. The medical pound being divided into twelve ounces, all the subdivisions of the ounce, such as drams, scruples and grains, which the apothecaries use, are adjusted to the Troy ounce. But as the druggists and grocers sell by the Avoirdepois weight, the apothecaries do not generally use Troy weight for pounds and ounces; whereby it happens, that, when ingredients are some prescribed in pounds and others in ounces, they are not in their practice proportion'd according to the intention of the prescription; and when an ingredient is prescribed by any subdivision of the ounce,

their

their small weights being adapted to a greater ounce than the Avoirdepois, those ingredients are also used in a wrong proportion. This irregularity has so much prevailed, that even in the Pharmacopœia itself, tho' the Troy weights only are described in the beginning; yet many of the compositions are prescribed according to the proportions of the Avoirdepois.

To remove this error, not only these irregular prescriptions are corrected, but such an account of these two kinds of weight is prefix'd to this book, that no one can hereafter be unapprized of the difference between them. And nothing more is necessary to abolish this confused use of the two weights, than for the censors of the College in their visitations of the shops to inquire of every apothecary, whether he is provided, as the most curious among them now are, with such a set of Troy ounces, as are usually made up into nests, for the use of the silver-smiths.

There is another ground of error, not peculiar to this country. This is so ancient, that even Galen complains of it. It is the applying the names of weights to measures, though the liquors contain'd in those measures have not the weight, those names imply. In England we have two measures for liquids, one a larger, by which beer and ale are measured, and a smaller for wine. The wine-measure is that used in Pharmacy; and the wine-pint is understood by the term Libra, though it contain more than even an Avoirdepois pound of water. Again, the term Uncia does not according to present usage mean in measure a twelfth, but a sixteenth part of the pint.

To remove all confusion on this account, these measures are not only distinctly described along with the weights, but throughout the whole book the letter p. is prefix'd, when weights are denoted, and the letter m. when measures are intended.

The Committee have given a very soft name to this fault, committed directly against the very words of the proclamation*, by which the apothecaries are commanded to compound the medicines of the Pharmacopœia Londinensis according to the weights and measures therein directed; for which no excuse can be made unless this be admitted as a sufficient one, that in the Pharmacopœia itself two sorts of weights are evidently made use of, though at the beginning one sort only is described. It is very probable that to this error, and to not properly distinguishing between what was to be weighed, and what measured, in the dispensatory, many of the complaints of the compounder are owing; several having declared, that it was impossible to give the medicines their due form and consistence, if the order mentioned above was exactly complied with. But it's to be hoped that this evil will be intirely remedied, and render'd inexcusable by the great care and industry of the Committee, and that all deceits, differences, varieties and incertainties in compounding medicines, which hitherto have been unavoidable, will for the future be absolutely prevented.

* See the proclamation prefix'd to the London Pharmacopœia.

M E D I C A M E N T A

simplicia

V E G E T A B I L I A.

Nomina
officinarum
nostrarum.

Synonyma,
et descriptiones.

Partes
in usum
receptæ.

A

ABROTANUM

Abrotanum mas angustifolium
majus Caspar. Bauhin.
vel

Folia.

Abrotanum fœmina foliis tere-
tibus C. Bauhin. Santolina fo-
liis teretibus Tournefort

ABSINTHIUM VULGARE

Absinthium vulgare majus Johan. Bauhin. *Folia.*

—MARITIMUM

Absinthium maritimum album *Folia,*
Gerard. Absinthium Seriphi- *Sum-*
um Belgicum C. B. Absin- *mitates.*
thium Romanum nostratibus
falso dictum

ACACIA

ACACIA

Acacia foliis Scorpioidis legumi- *Succus*
 nosæ C. Bauhin. *in spis-*
satus
fructus
imma-
turi.

ACETOSA

Acetosa pratensis C. B. *Semen.*

ACETUM

AGARICUS

Agaricus five fungus Laricis C. B.

ALLIUM

Allium fativum C. B. *Radix.*

ALOE

Aloë Succotrina angustifolia *Succus*
 spinosa flore purpureo Breyn. *concre-*
 Prodrom. *tus.*

ALTHÆA

Althæa Dioscoridis et Plinii *Radix,*
 Caspar. Bauhin. *Folia.*

AMMI

Ammi majus C. Bauhin. *Semen.*

AMOMUM

Amomum racemosum C. B. *Semen.*
 vel
 Sison, quod Amomum officini-
 nis nostris C. B. Sium Aroma-
 ticum Tournefort.

AMYGDALÆ AMARÆ

Nuclei

—DULCES

e

Amygdalus fativa C. B. *fructu.*

ANETHUM

ANETHUM

Anethum hortense C. B.

Semen.

ANGELICA

Angelica fativa C. B. Impera-
toria fativa Tournef.*Radix
ab His-
pania,
Caules,
Folia,
Semen.*

ANISUM

Anisum herbariis C. B. Apium *Semen.*
Anisum dictum, semine sua-
veolente Tourn.

APIUM

Apium palustre, et Apium *Radix.*
officinarum C. Bauhin.

ARISTOLOCHIA LONGA

Aristolochia longa, vera C. B. *Radix.*

—ROTUNDA

Aristolochia rotunda flore ex pur- *Radix.*
purâ nigro C. B.

—TENUIS

Aristolochia clematidis recta C. B. *Radix.*

ARTEMISIA

Artemisia vulgaris major C. B. *Folia.*

ARUM

Arum vulgare Gerard. Arum *Radix.*
maculatum maculis nigris C. B.

ASA FOETIDA

Hingiseh, seu planta Afæ foetidæ *Succus*
Kæmpf. Amœnit. Exotic. *radicis
cunctus.*

ASARUM

Asarum Caspar. Bauhin.

*Radix,
Folia.*

ASPARAGUS

Asparagus sativus Ger.

Radix.

ATRIPLEX

Atriplex foetida C. B. Chenopo- *Semen.*
dium foetidum Tourn.

AURANTIUM

Malus arantia major C. B.

Flores.

Malus arantia fructu acido.

Fructus.

B

BALAUSTIA

Balauftia flore pleno majore C. B. *Flores.*

BALSAMUM COPAIVA

——PERUVIANUM

——TOLUTANUM

——VERUM

Balsamum Syriacum rutæ folio *Lignum,*
Caspar. Bauhin. *sive**Xylo-**balsamum, fructus,
sive Carpobalsa-
mum, Resina sive
Opobalsamum.*

BDELLIUM

Gummi.

BECABUNGA

Veronica aquatica folio subro- *Folia.*
tundo Morison. Histor. Ox.

BENZOINUM

BENZOINUM

Gummi.

BETONICA

Betonica purpurea C. B.

Folia.

BISTORTA

Bistorta major radice minus *Radix.*
intorta C. Bauhin.

BORAGO

Borago floribus cæruleis Tourn. *Flores.*

C

CALAMINTHA

Calamintha pulegii odore, five *Folia.*
nepeta Caspar. Bauhin.

CALAMUS AROMATICUS

Acorus verus, five Calamus aro- *Radix.*
maticus officinarum C. B.

CALENDULA

Caltha vulgaris C. Bauhin.

Flores.

CAMPHORA

Arbor Camphorifera Japonica *Resina.*
Breynii

CANELLA ALBA

Canella tubis minoribus alba. *Cortex.*

CARDAMOMUM MAJUS

Cardamomum majus officinarum *Semen.*
Caspar. Bauhin.
vel

Grana paradisi officinarum C. B.

—MINUS

Cardamomum simpliciter in *S men.*
officinis dictum C. B.

CARDUUS BENEDICTUS

Cnicus silvestris hirsutior, sive *Folia*.
Carduus Benedictus C. B.

CARICA

Fructus aridus Ficûs communis
Caspar. Bauhin.

CARUI

Cuminum pratense, Carui offi- *Semen*.
cinarum C. Bauhin.

CARYOPHYLLA AROMATICA

Caryophyllum Rumph. Herbar. *Fructus*
Amboinens. *imma-*
turus.

——RUBRA

Caryophyllus altilis major C. B. *Flores.*

CASSIA FISTULARIS

Cassia fistula Alexandrina C. B. *Fructus*

——LIGNEA

Cinnamomum, sive canella Ma- *Folium*
lavarica, et Javanensis C. B. *Malaba-*
thrum.
dictum.

CENTAURIUM MINUS

Centaurium minus Tournef. *Summi-*
tates.

CHAMÆDRYS

Chamædrys vulgo vera existi- *Summi-*
mata Johan. Bauhin. *tates*
cum se-
mine.

CHAMÆMELUM

CHAMÆMELUM

Chamæmelum nobile, five leu- *Flores.*
canthemum odoratius C. B.

CHAMÆPITYS

Chamæpitys lutea vulgaris, five *Folia.*
folio trifido C. Bauhin.

CINNAMOMUM

Cinnamomum, five canella Zeila- *Cortex.*
nica C. B. Cassia cinnamomea
Herman. Hort. Lugd. Bat.

COCHLEARIA HORTENSIS

Cochlearia folio subrotundo C. B. *Folia.*

——MARITIMA

Cochlearia folio sinuato C. B. *Folia.*

COLOCYNTHIS

Colocynthis Joh. Bauhin. *Fructus,*
cortice
et semi-
nibus
abjectis,

CONTRAYERVA

Contrayerva Hispanorum, five *Radix.*
Drakena radix Clusii Park.

CORIANDRUM

Coriandrum majus C. Bauhin. *Semen.*

COSTUS

Costus dulcis officinarum C. B. *Radix.*

CROCUS

Crocus fativus C. Bauhin. *Florum*
Stami-
na.

CUBEBAE

Cubebæ vulgares C. B. *Fructus*

CUCUMIS AGRESTIS

Cucumis silvestris, asininus dictus *Fructus*
Caspar. Bauhin.

CYDONEA MALA

Cotonea malus J. Bauhin. *Fructus,*
Semen.

CYMINUM

Cyminum femine longiore C. B. *Semen.*
Foeniculum orientale Cymi-
num dictum Tourn.

CYNOSBATUS

Rosa silvestris vulgaris flore *Fructus*
odorato incarnato C. B.

CYPERUS

Cyperus odoratus radice longa,
five Cyperus officinarum
Caspar. Bauhin.

vel

Radix.

Cyperus rotundus orientalis major
Caspar. Bauhin.

D

DAUCUS CRETICUS

Daucus foliis foeniculi tenuissimis *Semen.*
C. B.

DICTAMNUS ALBUS

Dictamnus albus vulgo, five *Radix.*
fraxinella C. B.

DICTAMNUS

DICTAMNUS CRETICUS

Dictamnus Creticus C. B. Ori- *Folia*,
 ganum Creticum latifolium
 tomentosum Tourn.

E

ELATINE

Elatine Dioscoridis Lobel. Adv. *Folia*,
 Linaria segetum nummulariæ
 folio villoso Tourn.

ENULA CAMPANA

Helenium vulgare C. B. After *Radix*,
 omnium maximus Tourn.

EPITHYMUM

Epithymum, five cuscuta minor *Herba*.
 Caspar. Bauhin.

ERYNGIUM

Eryngium maritimum C. B. *Radix*.

F

FOENICULUM DULCE

Fœniculum dulce Casp. Bauhin. *Semen*.

—VULGARE

Fœniculum vulgare Germanicum *Radix*,
Folia,
Semen.

FOENUM GRÆCUM

Fœnum Græcum Sativum C.B. *Semen*.

FULIGO LIGNI COMBUSTI

GALBANUM

G

GALBANUM

GENTIANA

Gentiana major lutea C. B. *Radix.*

GLADIOLUS LUTEUS

Iris palustris lutea, five Acorus *Radix.*
adulterinus Joh. Bauhin.

GLYCYRRHIZA

Glycyrrhiza filiquosa vel Ger-
manica Casp. Bauhin. *Radix.*

GUAIAACUM

Guaiaacum Americanum primum *Lignum*
fructu aceris five legitimum *Gummi.*
Breyn. Prodr.

GUMMI AMMONAICUM

—ARABICI

—ELEMI

H

HEDERA TERRESTRIS

Hedera terrestris vulgaris C. B. *Folia.*

HELLEBORUS ALBUS

Helleborus albus flore subviridi *Radix.*
C.B. Veratrum flore subviridi
Tournefort

—NIGER

Helleborus niger flore Roseo *Radix.*
Casp. Bauhin.

HERMODACTYLUS

HERMODACTYLUS

Radix.

HORDEUM DISTICHUM

Hordeum distichum C. Bauhin. *Semen.*
Gerard.

—PERLATUM

—DICTUM

HYOSCYAMUS ALBUS

Hyoscyamus albus major C. B. *Semen.*

HYPERICUM

Hypericum vulgare C. B. *Folia,*
Flores.

HYPOCISTIS

Hypocistis sub cisto C. B. *Succus.*

HYSSOPUS

Hyssopus officinarum cærulea, *Folia.*
sive spicata Casp. Bauhin.

I

JALAPIUM

Radix.

IMPERATORIA

Imperatoria major C. Bauhin. *Radix.*

IPECACOANHA

Radix.

IRIS

Iris alba Florentina C. Bauhin. *Radix.*

JUNCUS ODORATUS

Juncus odoratus, sive aroma- *Folia.*
ticus C. B.

JUNIPERUS

Juniperus vulgaris fruticosa C. B. *Fructus*
Gummi.

LABDANUM

L

LABDANUM

Cistus ladanifera Cretice flore *Gummi.*
 purpureo Tourn. Corollar.
 Inft.

LACCA

LAVENDULA

Lavendula angustifolia C. B. *Flores.*

LAURUS

Laurus vulgaris C. B. *Folia.*
Baccæ.

LICHEN CINEREUS TERRESTRIS

Lichen terrestris cinereus Raii.

LIGNUM ALOES

——RHODIUM

——TINCTILE CAMPECHENSE

LIGUSTICUM

Ligusticum vulgare C. B. *Semen.*

LILIUM CONVALLIUM

Lillium convallium album C. B. *Flores.*

LIMONIA MALUS

Malus Limonia acida C. B. *Fructus.*
 Malus Limonia fructu acido

LINUM

Linum fativum C. B. *Semen.*

LIXIVIUM SAPONARIORUM

LUJULA

Oxys alba Gerard. *Folia.*

MACIS

M

MACIS

Macis officinarum C. B. Involu-
crum reticulatum, quod pu-
tamini lignoso moschatae nu-
cis adhærescit.

MAJORANA

Majorana vulgaris C. Bauhin. *Folia.*

MALVA

Malva silvestris folio sinuato *Folia,*
Casp. Bauhin. *Flores.*

MANNA

MARRUBIUM

Marrubium album vulgare Casp. *Folia.*
Bauhin.

MARUM VULGARE

Sampfucus, five marum masti- *Folia.*
chen redolens C. Bauhin.

Thymbra Hispanica majoranæ
folio Tournef.

—SYRIACUM

Marum Cortusi Johan. Bauhin. *Folia.*
Chamædrys maritima incana
frutescens foliis lanceolatis
Tournefort.

MASTICHE

Refina lentisci vulgaris C. B.

MATRICARIA

Matricaria vulgaris, seu fa- *Folia.*
tiva C. Bauhin.

MELILOTUS

Melilotus officinarum Germaniæ *Folia.*
Caspar. Bauhin.

MELISSA

Melissa hortensis Casp. Bauhin. *Folia.*

MENTASTRUM

Mentha silvestris longiore folio *Folia.*
Caspar. Bauhin.

MENTHA SATIVA

Mentha angustifolia spicata C. B. *Folia.*

—PIPERITIS

Mentha spicis brevioribus et ha- *Folia.*
bitioribus, foliis menthæ fu-
scæ, sapore fervido piperis
Raii Synops.

MERCURIALIS

Lapathum unctuosum folio tri- *Folia.*
angulo C. B. Blitum perenne
Bonus Henricus dictum Raii.
Chenopodium folio triangulo
Tournefort.

MEUM ATHAMANTICUM

Meum foliis anethi C. Bauhin. *Radix.*

MORUS

Morus fructu nigro C. Bauhin. *Fructus.*

MYRRHA

N

NAPUS

Napus sativa C. B. Napus dulcis *Semen.*
officin.

NARDUS

NARDUS CELTICA

Nardus Celtica Dioscoridis C. B. *Radix.*
 Valeriana Celtica Tourn.

— INDICA

Nardus Indica, quæ spica, spica *Radix.*
 nardi, et spica Indica officina-
 rum Caspar. Bauhin.

NASTURTIIUM AQUATICUM

Nasturtium aquaticum supinum *Folia.*
 Caspar. Bauhin. Sisymbrium
 aquaticum Tournefort.

NEPETA

Mentha cataria vulgaris et ma- *Folia.*
 jor C. B. Cataria major vul-
 garis Tournefort.

NICOTIANA

Nicotiana major latifolia C. B. *Folia.*

NUX MOSCHATA

Nux Moschata fructu rotundo *Fructus,*
 Caspar. Bauhin. Nux Myristica, *Oleum*
 Pala Rumph. Herb. Amboin. *expres-*
sum.

O

OCIMUM

Ocimum vulgatus C. Bauhin. *Folia.*

OLEA

Olea sativa Caspar. Bauhin. *Oleum è*
fructu.

OLIBANUM

OPOPANAX

ORIGANUM

Origanum silvestre, cunila bu- *Folia.*
bula Plinii, Caspar. Bauhin.

P

POEONIA

Pœonia folio nigricante splen-
dido, quæ mas C. Bauhin. *Radix,*
vel *Flores,*
Pœonia fœmina flore pleno rubro *Semen.*
majore. Caspar. Bauhin.

PAPAVER ALBUM

Papaver hortense semine albo *Capita,*
Caspar. Bauhin. *Succus*
concre-
tus
sive O-
pium.

—ERRATICUM

Papaver erraticum majus, Caspar. *Flores.*
Bauhin.

—NIGRUM

Papaver hortense nigro semine *Folia.*
Caspar. Bauhin.

PENTAPHYLLUM

Quinquefolium majus repens *Radix.*
Caspar. Bauhin.

PERUVIANUS CORTEX

PETROSELINUM MACEDONICUM

Apium Macedonicum Caspar. *Semen.*
Bauhin.

PETRO-

PETROSELINUM VULGARE

Apium hortense, seu petrose- *Radix*,
linum vulgo Caspar. Bauhin. *Folia*,
Semen.

PIMPINELLA SAXIFRAGA

Pimpinella Saxifraga minor foliis
sanguisorbæ Raii, Tragofeli-
num alterum majus Tournef.

vel

Radix.

Pimpinella Saxifraga minor Cas-
par. Bauhin. Tragofelinum mi-
nus Tournefort.

PIPER JAMAICENSE

—ALBUM

Piper nigrum maturum decor-
ticatum

—LONGUM

Piper longum Orientale Caspar. *Fructus*.
Bauhin. Cattu-tirpali Hort.
Malabar.

—NIGRUM

Piper nigrum officin. Molago- *Fructus*
codi Hort. Malabar. *imma-
turus.*

PIX BURGUNDICA

—LIQUIDA

—ARIDA

POLIUM

Polium angustifolium Creticum
Caspar. Bauhin.

vel

Summitates.

Polium maritimum erectum
Monspeliacum C. Bauhin.

POLY-

POLYPODIUM

Polypodium vulgare, C. B.

Radix.

PRUNA GALLICA

——SILVESTRIA

Prunus silvestris, C. B.

*Fructus,
Succus
inspissatus
fructus.*

PULEGIIUM

Pulegium latifolium C. Bauhin. *Folia.*

Mentha aquatica seu Pulegium vulgare Tourn.

PYRETHRUM

Pyrethrum flore bellidis Caspar. *Radix.*
Bauhin.

R

RAPHANUS RUSTICANUS

Raphanus Rusticanus C. Bauhin. *Radix.*
hin. Cochlearia folio cubitali
Tourn.

RHABARBARUM

Rhabarbarum verum officinarum. *Radix.*

RIBES

Ribes vulgaris fructu rubro *Fructus.*
Gerard.

ROS SOLIS

Ros solis folio rotundo Casp. *Flores.*
Bauhin.

ROSA

ROSA DAMASCENA

Rosa purpurea, C. B. *Flores.*

—RUBRA

Rosa rubra multiplex C. B. *Flores.*

ROS-MARINUS

Ros-Marinus hortensis angustiore *Folia,*
folio Caspar. Bauhin. *Flores.*

RUBUS IDÆUS

Rubus Idæus spinosus Caspar. *Fructus.*
Bauhin.

RUSCUS

Ruscus Caspar. Bauhin. *Radix.*

RUTA

Ruta hortensis latifolia Caspar. *Folia.*
Bauhin.

S

SABINA

Sabina folio Tamarisci Dioscori- *Folia.*
dis Caspar. Bauhin.

SACCHARUM ALBISSIMUM

Saccharum bis purificatum.

—ALBUM CRYSTALLINUM

Saccharum purificatum chrystal-
lizatum.

—RUBRUM

SAGAPENUM

SALVIA

Salvia major Caspar. Bauhin. *Folia.*

SAMBUCUS

SAMBUCUS

Sambucus fructu in umbellâ nigro Caspar. Bauhin. *Cortex interior. Stipites, Folia, Flores, Baccæ.*

SANGUIS DRACONIS

SANTALUM RUBRUM

Lignum.

SAPO DURUS

Sapo durus ab Hispaniâ.

—MOLLIS

Sapo Mollis communis nostrorum Saponariorum.

SARCOCOLLA

SASSAFRAS

Arbor ex Floridâ ficulneo folio Caspar. Bauhin. *Radicis Lignum, et Cortex.*

SCAMMONIUM

SCILLA

Scilla radice alba Caspar. Bauhin. *Radix.*
 vel
 Scilla vulgaris radice rubrâ Caspar. Bauhin.
 Ornithogalum maritimum, seu Scilla radice albâ ; vel rubrâ Tournefort.

SCORDIUM

SCORDIUM

Scordium Caspar. Bauhin. Cha- *Folia*,
mædrys palustris canescens *Summi-*
Tournefort. *tates.*

SENA

Sena Alexandrina, five foliis *Folia*.
acutis Caspar. Bauhin.

SERPENTARIA VIRGINIANA

Radix.

SERPYLLUM

Serpillum vulgare minus Caspar. *Folia*.
Bauhin.

SESELI

Ligusticum, quod Sefeli offici- *Semen*.
narum Caspar. Bauhin.

SINAPI

Sinapi rapi folio C. Bauhin. *Semen.*

SPINA ALBA

Mespilus apii folio filvestris spi- *Flores*.
nosa five Oxyacantha Caspar.
Bauhin.

—CERVINA

Rhamnus Catharticus Caspar. *Fructus*.
Bauhin.

SPIRITUS VINI, seu potius VINOSUS
RECTIFICATUS

Spiritus distillatus ex Vino, vel
aliis liquoribus fermentatis, et
ab aquâ immixta, atque o-
dore foetido, quantum fieri po-
test, depuratus.

SPIRITUS VINI, feu potius VINOSUS
TENUIOR

Idem Spiritus, cui immixta remanet aquæ pars æqua. Hujusmodi Spiritus linguâ vernaculâ vocamus *Proof Spirits* : è quibus optimus est, qui ex Vino Gallico conficitur ; sed in usus communes adhiberi potest Spiritus ex Syrupo, qui separatur à Saccharo, dum purificatur, et vulgo appellatur *Mela es Spirit*.

STOECHAS

Stœchas purpurea Caspar. *Spica*.
Bauhin.

STYRAX CALAMITA

Styrax folio mali Cotoneæ Caspar. *Resina*.
Bauhin.

T

TAMARINDUS

Siliqua Arabica quæ amarindus Caspar. *Fruetus*.
Bauhin.

TARTARUM

Tartarum Vini albi, vel rubri.

TARTARI CREMOR

Tartarum purificatum.

—VEL CRYSTALLI

TERE-

TEREBINTHINA ARGENTORATENSIS

——CHIA

——COMMUNIS

TERA JAPONICA

THLASPI

Thlaspi arvense filiquis latis,
vel *Semen.*Thlaspi arvense vaccariæ in-
cano folio majus Caspar.
Bauhin.

THUS

Thus vulgare.

THYMUS

Thymus vulgaris folio tenuiore *Folia.*
Caspar. Bauhin.

TILIA

Tilia fœmina folio majore Caspar. *Flores.*
Bauhin.

TORMENTILLA

Tormentilla filvestris Caspar. *Radix.*
Bauhin.

TRAGACANTHA

Tragacantha Caspar. Bauhin. *Gummi.*
Tragacantha Cretica incana
flore parvo lineis purpureis
striato Tournefort.

TRICHOMANES

Trichomanes, five polytrichum
officinarum C. Bauhin. *Folia.*

TRITICUM

*Seminis
farina,
Ami-
lum.*

TURPETHUM

Convolvulus Indicus alatus maxi- *Radix.*
mus foliis ibisco nonnihil si-
milibus angulosis, Turbith
officinis Herman. Hort. Lugd.
Batav.

V

VALERIANA SILVESTRIS

Valeriana Silvestris major mon- *Radix.*
tana Caspar. Bauhin. Valeriana
silvestris major foliis angusti-
oribus Morison. Plant. Umbel-
lif.

VINUM ALBUM

Vinum Hispanicum montanum.

——CANARINUM

——RUBRUM

Vinum rubrum ab Oporto.

VIOLA

Viola Martia purpurea flore *Flores.*
simplici odore C. Bauhin.

VISCUS VULGARIS

Viscum baccis albis C. Bauhin.

ULMARIA

ULMARIA

Ulmaria J. Bauhin. Barba capri *Folia*.
Raii

UVÆ PASSÆ

Uvæ Passæ majores

X

XYLOBALSAMUM

Z

ZEDOARIA

Zedoaria longa C. Bauhin.
vel

Radix.

Zedoaria rotunda C. Bauhin.

ZINGIBER

Zingiber Caspar. Bauhin. Infchi *Radix*.
vel Infchi Kua. Hort. Mala-
bar.

ANIMALIA,

A N I M A L I A,
eorum partes, &c.

APUM CERA ALBA.

——FLAVA.

——MEL.

BUTYRUM.

CANCRO RUM CHELÆ.

——OCULI DICTI.

CANTHARIDES.

CASTOREUM.

CERVI CORNU.

CETI SPERMA DICTUM.

COCCINELLA.

KERMES SUCCUS.

——GRANA.

LAC VACCINUM.

LAPIS BEZOAR OCCIDENTALIS.

——ORIENTALIS.

MILLEPEDÆ.

MOSCHUS.

OSTREORUM TESTÆ.

OVIS SEVUM.

OVUM GALLINACEUM.

PORCI AXUNGIA.

SCINCORUM VENTRES.

VIPERA.

M A R I N A.

BITUMEN JUDAICUM.

CORALLIUM RUBRUM.

MARGARITÆ.

SUCCINUM ALBUM.

——FLAVUM.

SPONGIA.

S A L E S.

ALUMEN RUPEUM.

NITRUM.

SAL AMMONIACUS.

SAL MARINUS.

VITRIOLUM ALBUM.

——CÆRULEUM.

——VIRIDE ANGLICANUM.

——VIRIDE DANTISCANUM.

F O S-

F O S S I L I A,
et quæ inde proveniunt.

ÆRUGO.

ANTIMONIUM.

ARGENTUM.

ARGENTUM VIVUM.

BISMUTHUM.

BOLUS ARMENA.

CALAMINARIS LAPIS.

CALX VIVA.

CERUSSA.

CHALYBS.

CRETA.

CUPRUM.

FERRUM.

HÆMATITES LAPIS.

LEMNIA TERRA, vel ejus loco

BOLUS ARMENA.

LITHARGYRUS.

MINIUM.

PIX BARBADENSIS.

STANNUM.

SULPHUR.

TUTIA.

P R Æ P A R A T I O N E S

S I M P L I C I O R E S.

T E R R E S T R I U M,

et similia, quæ aquâ non dissolvuntur, corporum præparatio.

PRIMUM pulverentur hæc corpora in mortario, deinde lævigentur in pulverem impalpabilem super marmore terfo et duro cum paucâ aquâ, postea exsiccentur super lapidem cretaceum, et denique seponantur in loco tepido, vel saltem probe sicco, per aliquot dies.

Hoc modo in pulverem redigenda sunt

Ærugo,

Chelarum Cancrorum apices;

Corallium,

Creta,

Lapis Bezoar, qui inter lævigandum spiritu

Vini humectetur;

Lapis Hæmatites,

Margaritæ,

Oculi dicti Cancrorum;

Ostreorum testæ, à fordibus prius lotæ;

Ovorum testæ, membranâ adhærente prius coquendo separatâ;

Succinum.

L A P I D I S C A L A M I N A R I S

præparatio.

LAPIS Calaminaris ab iis, qui aurichalcum conficiunt, calcinatus in pulverem redigatur, deinde lævigetur super marmore terfo et duro, et sic lævigatus aqua multa permisceatur; sinatur de-

deinde paulum quiescere, donec pulveris pars crassior subsidat; tum aqua adhuc turbida continuo transfundatur in aliud vas, relictâ fæce, et ibi quiescat, donec reliquus subsidat pulvis tenuissimus, quem effusâ aquâ sicca, et serva: fæcem relictam iterum læviga, et ablue, donec totus lapis in pulverem impalpabilem redactus sit.

EODEM modo, eademque cautione Tutia quoque et Antimonium præparanda sunt.

Of the two methods described above for preparing earthy substances, and such as are not soluble in water, the latter is greatly preferable; for by this means a powder may be obtained of any degree of fineness or subtilty, without the least admixture of any gross parts, which are always found in preparations made after the first method, however carefully the operation may have been performed. The learned Committee who have been appointed by the College of Physicians to review their Pharmacopœia, have very deservedly introduced this method, which may be advantageously applied to many more substances than they have named; for not only such as are not soluble in water are adapted to this treatment, but several others which are either wholly or in part soluble, may, by substituting spirit of wine instead of water, be thus excellently prepared for some purposes, particularly Mercurius dulcis, Calomel, Turpethum Minerale, and Oculi Cancrorum, which last are apt to run into a putrefactive fermentation with an aqueous fluid.

SEVI et AXUNGIAE
præparatio.

LENI igne liquentur, et colando à membranis separentur.

The fat is in some dispensatories directed to be washed in fresh parcels of water, 'till it will no longer tinge it red, and then to be melted, &c. This is not in the Pharmacopœia. The apothecaries procure it ready prepared to their hands.

MELLIS DESPUMATIO.

MEL igni impone, ut liquecat; et spuma emergens auferatur.

The despumation of honey is directed in the dispensatory to be performed along with the juices, as in the Mel Elatines, but as the scum which arises from the honey is apt to carry off some of the glutinous parts of the preparation, it is here justly ordered to be clarified, previous to its mixture.

SCILLÆ EXSICCATIO.

SCILLAM ablato externo cortice transversim in taleolas tenues feca, et lenissimo calore exsicca.

SCILLÆ COCTIO.

SCILLAM, cortice exteriori detracto, et parte duriore, cui radiculae adhærent, abjectâ, farinâ tritici subactâ involve, et in clibano coque, donec farina probe ficcata sit, et scilla sit undique tenera.

In the Pharmacopœia the squill is ordered to be baked tender, before its leaves are dried, and its core to be rejected: this is designed for making the troches for the Theriaca; but for this purpose, the pulp of

the squill is certainly preferable to any preparation of it. The caution to the apothecary in the college book, and which the Committee have omitted, is very remarkable.

RHABARBARI et NUCIS MOSCHATÆ
torrefactio.

TORREANTUR leni calore, donec reddantur facile friabiles.

This extraordinary process has not obtained a place in any dispensatory that I know of. It is inserted here not so much for the information of the apothecary, who certainly is well acquainted with the art of toasting Rhubarb and Nutmeg, but to shew that thus prepared the Committee deems them worthy of being kept as officinals.

SPONGIÆ USTIO.

SPONGIAM ure vase clauso, donec nigrescat, et friabilis reddatur.

This preparation has been in use for some time, but is not in the dispensatory.

CORNU CERVI CALCINATIO.

CORNU Cervini frusta urantur in furno figulorum, donec penitus albescant; deinde redigantur in pulverem eodem modo, quo cætera Corpora Terrestria,

In the college dispensatory, the stags horns are ordered to be calcined in an open fire. A potter's furnace is here preferred, but I presume the apothecary may chuse which best suits his convenience, as the difference cannot be very material, provided the calcination be duly performed.

ELATE-

ELATERIUM.

CUCUMERES agrestes maturos scinde, et succum levissimè expressum trajice per setaceum tenuissimum in vas vitreatum; deinde sepone per aliquot horas, donec crassio rem partem deposuerit. Pars tenuior supernatans effundatur vasis inclinatione, et quod adhuc reliquum est filtrando separetur. Crassio rem verò subsidentiam, quæ restat, panno linteo coöpertam, soli, vel leni aliâ calori expose, donec exaruerit.

The dispensatory orders the cucumbers to be gathered just as they are almost ripe, some writers have directed unripe ones. But the difference is not material. This preparation is condemned by many physicians as unsafe, and as justly rejected as the more violent antimonial medicines, and for the same reasons.

PULPARUM EXTRACTIO.

FRUCTUS pulposi, si immaturi sint, item maturi sicci, et Cassia fistularis coquantur paucâ aquâ, ut mollescant; deinde Pulpam ligneo pistillo per cribrum setaceum exprime; postea in vase fictili coque lento igne crebro agitando, ne aduratur, donec aquosa humiditas evanuerit.

Fructuum maturorum et recentium Pulpæ per cribrum exprimantur, nullâ coctione præmissâ.

This process is given in the dispensatory under the head Conditâ, and is exactly the same.

MUCILAGO

SEMINUM CYDONIORUM.

℞. Seminum Cydoniorum (p.) drachmam unam,
Aquæ puræ (m.) uncias sex.

Coque

Coque lento igne, donec aqua fere instar albuminis ovi lentescat; tum trajice per pannum linteum.

This has not obtain'd a place as yet in the Pharmacopœia, and is not at all preferable to the more common mucilage of Gum Tragacanth.

STYRACIS COLATIO.

STYRACEN Calamiten coque in aquâ, donec mollescat; deinde prælo exprimatur, inter laminas ferreas tepefactas, et Styrax fordibus purificatus, ab aquâ separetur.

Great care ought to be taken in performing this process, not to continue the Storax too long over the fire, nor to heat the plates too hot; either of which will destroy its agreeable smell.

OPIUM PURIFICATUM,

vel,

EXTRACTUM THEBAICUM,

℞ Opii in frustula scissi (p.) libram unam; dissolve in pulpam in aquæ bullientis mensurâ libræ unius, caute evitando empyreuma; et, dum adhuc calet, forti expressione per pannum linteum fæces separentur; denique leni calore reducatur Opium colatum ad pristinam crassitudinem.

Si multâ aquâ Opium dissolvatur, longa coccione, quæ requiretur, ut aqua hæc copiosa excoquatur, odor Opii peribit, partibus subtilioribus dissipatis.

EODEM

EODEM modo purificantur reliqua gummi, Ammoniacum, Aſa foetida, Bdellium, Galbanum, &c. Sed major aquæ copia ſine damno adhiberi poteſt. Si reſinoſa pars ſubſidat, eximatur, & circa finem inſpiſſationis denuo adjiciatur, ut cum reliquis gummi partibus in unam maſſam coëat.

GALBANUM etiam purificari poteſt immittendo Gummi in veſicam bubulam, et tenendo in aquâ bulliente, donec Gummi ſatis molle fiat, ut prelo à ſordibus exprimatur.

This method of obtaining the extract of Opium is more expeditious than the old one, tho' perhaps not ſo eligible. The original deſign of diſſolving the Opium in a large quantity of water which was afterwards to be evaporated to the conſiſtence of an extract, was not ſo much with a view to its purification with reſpect to heterogeneous ſubſtances, as to correcting it of ſome noxious qualities which were attributed to its volatile and reſinous parts, and which were by this means effectually ſeparated from the extract. How far juſt the principles are upon which this proceſs is founded, is not to be exactly determined without accurate experiments, but it cannot be denied that they are very far from being abſurd or irrational.

In the ſtraining of the gums, a conſiderable part of their eſſential oil will be loſt, without great care in the operation.

MILLEPEDARUM PRÆPARATIO.

MILLEPEDÆ panno linteo incluſæ ſuſpendantur in vaſe clauſo ſuper ſpiritum vini calefactum, ut à vapore necentur, et friabiles reddantur.

This proceſs is entirely new, and leſs troubleſome than that in the diſpenſatory.

OLE-

OLEUM MYRRHÆ,
per deliquium.

EX aliquot ovīs gallinaceis ad duritiem coctis; et per mediam longitudinem incisis vitelli eximantur. Tum albuminum cavitates Myrrhæ tritæ ad medietatem impleantur, et denuo conjugantur eorundem partes, filoque leviter constringantur, craticulæ inter duas paropsides collocatæ superponantur, et in loco subterraneo humido seponantur, ut liquor in paropsidem inferiorem distillet.

The title of this medicine has escaped the correction of the learned reformers, tho' it is equally as absurd as many others which they have rejected. This extraordinary process, which is most carefully described even in its minutest circumstances, has obtain'd a place, and is nearly the same in most of the dispensatories which I have consulted, but is rarely to be met with in the Shops; and is seldom made use of.

CONSERVÆ.

C O N S E R V Æ.

C O N S E R V Æ

FOLIORUM Absinthii maritimi,
 Cochleariæ hortensis,
 Lujulæ,
 Rutæ ;

FLORUM Caryophyllorum rubrorum,
 Lavendulæ,
 Malvæ,
 Rorismarini,
 Rosarum rubrarum ;

FLAVEDINIS exterioris corticum Aurantiorum.

FOLIA ex stipitibus, et flores ex pedunculis decerpenda sunt, flavedo exterior corticum Aurantiorum radula abradenda est ; omnia contundenda sunt in mortario marmoreo et pistillo ligneo, primum per se, deinde cum Sacchari albissimi triplo pondere, donec optime misceantur.

The Committee have rejected the Conserves of Orange-flowers, of the flowers of Borrage, Comfrey, Lillies of the Valley, Elder, Violets, with several others ; and they might have proceeded farther, for several which they have retained deserve the same fate, particularly the flowers of Mallows, Lavender and Rosemary ; the first has no qualities to deserve a place here, and the other two lose their agreeable fragrancý, in which all their medicinal virtue consists, by undergoing the treatment necessary to reduce them to this form ; although Quincy has asserted the contrary : but his remarks that Scurvy-Grass and Rue are not fit to make conserves of, are perfectly just ; because they must be taken in such large quantities, before any stress can be laid upon them, that the dose

is enough to nauseate the stomach. This objection more particularly affects the Wormwood, as it is in itself extremely ungrateful, both to the taste and smell. Little indeed can be said in defence of conserves, unless we consider them as a means to join other things of efficacy together, and to give to other forms consistence and a conveniency of taking; then a few of the most agreeable may have their use.

CONSERVA FRUCTUS CYNOSBATI.

℞. Fructus Cynosbati maturi (p.) libram unam,
Sacchari albissimi (p.) uncias viginti.
MISCEANTUR, ut fiat Conserva.

The pulp of Hipps, as has been observed in the Edinburgh dispensatory, requires a somewhat less proportion than thrice its weight of sugar, and therefore only twenty ounces are ordered instead of the thirty-six directed in the London Pharmacopæia.

CONSERVA PRUNORUM SYLVESTRIVM.

PRUNA in aquam immissa super ignem impone, ut mollescant, cavendo, ne rumpantur: dein exemptis ex aquâ prunis, pulpam exprime, et triplo pondere Sacchari misce.

CONDITA.

C O N D I T A.

RADIX ERYNGII CONDITA.

RADICES coque, donec cortex facile auferri potest : deinde ablato cortice per medium scindantur, et medullâ exemptâ ter quaterve affusâ aquâ frigidâ abluantur. Deinde

℞ Pro singulis radicum hoc modo præparatorum libris Sacchari albissimi libras duas. Saccharum aquâ liqua, igni impone, et quam primum bullire incipit, injice radices, et coque, donec teneræ fiant.

EODEM modo condiuntur Angelicæ caules.

This process is much more concise, and far better contrived than that in the dispensatory. Several of these sorts of preparations are thrown out by the Committee, as more properly belonging to the confectionary business, than that of pharmacy.

CORTEX AURANTIORUM CONDITUS.

CORTICES aurantiorum Hispalensium recentes in aquâ sæpius mutatâ macera, ut amaritudinem deponant ; tum coque cum Saccharo liquato, donec teneri et pellucidi fiant.

EODEM modo condiuntur Limonum Cortices.

It is certainly better for medicinal purposes not to macerate the peels, as it deprives them of some part of their aromatic flavour and bitterness, for which they are valued.

S U C C I.

SUCCI SCORBUTICI DEPURATI.

℞ Succorum Cochleariæ utriusque,
 Becabungæ,
 Nasturtii aquatici, ana (m.) libram
 unam,

Succi Aurantiorum (m.) uncias viginti.

MISCE, et cola per pannum laneum, ut mixtura clara fiet.

This is not in the London, but is in the Edinburgh and Bates's dispensatories ; in both which some sugar is ordered, which is here omitted with great judgment, as it makes the juices more apt to ferment : They are directed in Bates's to be purified by straining, in the Edinburgh by clarification ; but clarification, though it renders the juices perfectly fine, and greatly contributes to their preservation, can hardly be done, without considerably impairing their medicinal virtues. Some recommend gently boiling them, till there arises a scum to the top in form of a crusty matter, containing all their feculencies, and then to pass them through a strainer ; but this method is liable to objection. The best and most effectual way to preserve them in perfection, is to let them stand mixed together in a cool place for a few days, till the fæces are partly settled, and then to pass them gently, several times, through a strainer, until perfectly fine, to be preserved for use in small bottles, a little oil being poured on the surface.

ROB BACCARUM SAMBUCI.

SUCCUS Baccarum Sambuci depuratus, inspisetur leni igne additâ Sacchari albissimi parte octavâ.

The college retained several Robs in their last dispensatory, which are here omitted, as having been long disused. In the preparation above, one half of the sugar formerly ordered is retrenched, and that justly, as it unnecessarily increases the bulk of the medicine without any suitable advantage.

O L E A

per Expressionem.

OLEUM AMYGDALINUM.

AMYGDALÆ, vel dulces, vel amaræ, recentes terantur in mortario lapideo : deinde prelo, sed non calefacto, exprimatur oleum.

EODEM modo exprimendum est oleum ex seminibus Lini, et Sinapeos.

The unnecessary and troublesome circumstance of peeling the Almonds is here rejected. The Edinburgh dispensatory orders the plates of the press to be warmed for all substances except Sweet Almonds : Above, the press is particularly ordered not to be heated ; for although warmth greatly facilitates the expression of the oil, yet it renders it less soft and palatable, and consequently more unfit for medicinal purposes.

E X T R A C T A

et

R E S I N Æ.

SUCCUS GLYCYRRHIZÆ.

RADICES Glycyrrhizæ recentes in aquâ coque, aquam exprimendo cola, et post Subfidentiam decoque in spissitudinem debitam, circa finem caute evitando empyreuma.

EODEM modo parandum est extractum ex radicibus ficcatis Enulæ Campanæ, Gentianæ, Hellebori nigri, et ex foliis ficcatis Rutæ.

Irrorentur vero pauco Spiritu Vini, ne situm contrahant.

The

The general rule of the Pharmacopœia for making extracts from almost every part of the materia medica, or from any medicine, whether simple or compounded, which will give a tincture to either a spiritous or aqueous menstruum, is too large and unconfin'd: for there are but very few substances, which can be advantageously treated by this method, so as to preserve their medicinal virtues intire. The college have made a distinction between inspissated juices, extracts, and resins, and accordingly have distributed these preparations in different parts of their Pharmacopœia; but this distribution appears unnecessary, and not well grounded; for as the manner of preparing the three is intirely the same, and described under the general rule, they ought all to be regularly inserted under it. The Committee have reduced all these preparations under the general heads of extracts and resins, but in naming the particular preparations, retain the old distinctions, to which they have added another under the name of gum, which still renders the whole more confused. This may be cleared up, and the necessary distinctions justly preserved, by fixing to such of these medicines as are prepared with a watery menstruum, the common name of gum; to such as are procured by a highly rectified spirit of wine, that of resin, and to such as are extracted by the use of both, the name of extract.

GUMMI et RESINA ALOES.

℞ Aloës (p.) uncias quatuor,
Aquæ (m.) libras duas.

COQUE, donec Aloe soluta fuerit, et cola; deinde additâ aquæ frigidæ duplâ mensurâ, se-
pone per noctem: resina præcipitabitur ad-
fundum vasis: liquor supernatans effusus ad-
moto igne vaporando consumetur, ut relinquatur
gummi.

EXTRACTUM CORTICIS PERUVIANI
Molle et Durum.

CORTICI Peruviano in pulverem redactō affunde Spiritum vini tenuiorem, ut digitos aliquot superemineat ; stent simul in leni calore per quadriduum, ut extrahatur tinctura; tincturam effunde, et filtrando per chartam emporeticam depurato. Residuum coquito in aquâ, coctione repetitâ quamdiu aqua tingitur. Aquæ hæ colatæ misceantur cum Tincturâ prædictâ, et vaporent ad Extracti crassitudinem super ignem lenissimum, cautè evitando empyreuma. Sed cum aquea humiditas fere tota exhalaverit, extractum fragile erit et male adhærens : tum additâ parvâ quantitate Spiritus vini rectificati reducetur extractum in uniformem et tenacem massam.

Hoc extractum sub duplici formâ præparandum est ; molliori aliis extractis simili, et duriori in pulverem redigi aptâ.

EODEM modo fit extractum ex Ligno Tinctili Campechensi in pulverem redactō ; sed formâ tantum molliori præparandum.

Two extracts of Bark, a softer and a harder, are not necessary ; nor does the harder promise any great conveniency to counterballance its being subject to grow mouldy. This process may be performed with greater advantage both to the medicine and the apothecary, by using a rectified Spirit of wine instead of the smaller one order'd above ; for by this means the resinous parts will be more effectually extracted, and the remainder more readily communicate its virtues to water, at one single decoction, which afterwards is to be evaporated to the consistence of a syrup, and

and then mixed with the Spiritous tincture. If the spirit be drawn off in Balneo Mariæ, the remainder will be of a good consistence, and sufficiently uniform. By this management all danger of an Empyreuma is avoided, and the whole medicinal virtues of the Bark entirely preserved.

E X T R A C T U M R U D I I.

℞ Aloës Socotrinæ (p) unciam unam,
 Colocynthidos (p.) drachmas sex,
 Agarici,
 Scammonii,
 Radicis Hellebori nigri,
 Turpethi ana (p.) unciam dimidiam,
 Cinnamomi,
 Macis,
 Caryophyllorum aromaticorum ana (p.) scrupulos
 duos,
 Spiritus Vini tenuioris (m.) libram unam.

COLOCYNTHIS à Seminibus purgata minutim incidatur, Agaricus radulâ comminuatur, Helleborus, Turpethum, et Aromata crassiuscule terantur, affusoque Spiritu Vini, leni calore per quadriduum macera; tincturam cola per pannum expressione validâ; deinde adde Aloën et Scammonium seorsim in pulverem redacta: his solutis, spiritum abstrahæ, et massam redige in debitam crassitudinem.

This remains much the same as in the dispensatory, except that here a small spirit is directed instead of a rectified one. But this medicine is more elegantly and effectually prepared, according to the directions which I have given above for making the extract of Bark. The Aloes and Scammony are better dissolved and strained with the rest of the ingredients, as they generally

generally are so foul as to stand in need of purification. The directions to the operator are very remarkable, and are certainly put down with too minute a detail of circumstances. *Colocynthis à Seminibus purgata minutim incidatur, Agaricus radula comminuatur, Helleborus, &c. crassiuscule terantur.* The ingredients of this celebrated composition are too numerous; the *Agaric* and *Turpeth* may be omitted as superfluous, and supplied by increasing the quantity of the *Colocynth*; a due quantity of one kind of spice is certainly sufficient, and renders the others unnecessary.

R E S I N A J A L A P I I.

RADICI Jalapii in pulverem redactæ affunde spiritum vini rectificatum, ut quatuor digitos superemineat, & leni calore extrahatur tinctura. Effuso spiritu tincto, novus spiritus adjiciatur ad tincturam ulterius extrahendam; idque toties fiat, quamdiu radix spiritum colorat. Tincturas omnes misce, et filtro purifica; deinde evapora ad partem circiter quartam; tum affusâ aquâ calidâ resinam præcipita.

The directions above are more concise than those of the College. But this is a very unthrifty and injudicious way of treating of Jalap; for it plainly appears from experiment, that far the greatest part of its medicinal virtues are not soluble in a spirituous menstruum, but are readily extracted by an aqueous one. This root therefore should be infused first in a highly rectified spirit of wine, and afterwards boiled with a sufficient quantity of water, in the manner directed in the remarks on the extract of Bark. This extract is greatly preferable to the Resin, as it acts sufficiently without that violent irritation, or occasioning those disorders which but too frequently attend the use of the other.

S A L E S,

et

SPIRITUS SALINI.

VITRIOLUM ALBUM DEPURATUM,

five

SAL VITRIOLI.

VITRIOLUM album aquâ solvatur, hæc aqua filtro chartaceo purificetur, deinde post idoneam exaltationem seponatur in loco frigido, ut Vitriolum in cryсталlos concreascit.

EODEM modo purificantur Sal Ammoniacus, et Nitrum.

There are two processes for making this salt described in the Pharmacopœia, under the title Sal Vitrioli, and Vitriolum album depuratum. The first is sufficiently troublesome, and promises no advantages to recommend it. The apothecaries have been for a long time accustomed to make it according to the last; which is here for that reason retained.

ALUMEN USTUM.

ALUMEN indatur vasi fictili vel ferreo, et calcinetur, quandiu effervesceat, et tumet.

SAL MARINUS DECREPITATUS.

SAL marinus tenetur super ignem cochleari, vel alio vase ferreo, quamdiu crepitat.

This extraordinary process has not obtained a place as yet in the Pharmacopœia; but as there cannot any material objection be raised against it, it's to be hoped it may, for the instruction of the apothecaries, be inserted in a future edition.

VITRIOLUM

VITRIOLUM CALCINATUM.

VITRIOLUM viride Anglicanum indatur vasi fictili, et igne aperto calcinetur, donec humiditatem omnem exhalaverit, et incipiat rubescere. Deinde fracto vase eximatur, et fervetur ad usum in vase bene clauso.

SAL POLYCHRESTUS.

℞ Nitri,
Sulphuris pondera æqualia.

IN pulverem redacta, et probe mixta per vices projice in crucibulum candens, ita ut prior materia injecta prorsus deflagraverit, antequam nova addatur. Absolutâ deflagratione, tene aliquamdiu in igne, ut sulphur bene exuratur. Deinde materiam frigesactam aquâ calidâ solve, aquam filtro purifica, et evapora, ut Sal in cryсталlos concreascet.

This preparation is in the Edinburgh and Bates's dispensatories, with very little variation; but has not as yet obtained a place in the London, tho' it has been a long time used in the shops.

SALES VEGETABILUM

Alkalini fixi.

HERBÆ cujusvis crematæ cinis in ollâ ferreâ, vel quovis vase commodo, igne supposito bene incandescat per aliquot horas, subinde movendo, ut reliquum olei exuratur: deinde in aquâ coquatur, aquâ filtro purificetur, et evaporetur, ut sal ficcus remaneat, qui reponatur in vase optime clauso.

Hoc modo parandus est Sal Absinthii.

The Committee have reduced the great number of fixed Alkaline Salts to two, Sal Absinthii and Sal Tartari, or rather to one, since the dispenser is allowed in the following processes, the liberty of preparing these salts from what subject he pleases; from the supposition, it's presumed, that all fixed salts prepared in the same manner, have the same medicinal virtues, and are not to be distinguished from one another, at least by the common trials, as the dealers in medicine well know; they having for a long time imposed on the prescriber, as well as the patient, by substituting the cheaper salts for those of a greater price. I shall not enter into the dispute at present, whether fixed Alkaline salts differ as to their medicinal virtue; but only observe, that as they are so liable to adulteration and sophistication, the reformers of the dispensatory have with great justice retrenched their number, as well with regard to their own honour, as to prevent the gross deceit that would thereby be put upon the patients.

SAL TARTARI.

TARTARUM cujuscumque speciei, vel chartâ emporeticâ madidâ involutum, vel vase idoneo inclusum, igni committatur, ut oleum omne exuratur: deinde coquendo in aquâ Sal elicitur, ut prius.

LIXIVIUM TARTARI,

vulgo

OLEUM TARTARI per DELIQUIUM.

TARTARUM ad albitudinem calcinatum reponatur in loco humido, ut liquecat.

TARTARUM SOLUBILE.

LIXIVIUM cujusvis salis alkalini fixi impone super ignem. Quando ebullit, injice gradatim Cremorem

Cremorem Tartari, quamdiu fermentationem excitat : deinde liquorem filtro purifica, et Salem crystalliza.

This is not in the Pharmacopœia, but has been long in use in the shops, though generally made in a different manner from this direction. Some writers order four ounces of fixed salt to be mixed with eight ounces of Cream of Tartar, which are then to be dissolved in water, filtered and coagulated. But as fixed Alkaline Salts differ greatly in their strength, this may perhaps be a more eligible method, though it should require more time and trouble.

LAPIS INFERNALIS.

℞ Salis cujusvis alkalini fixi,
Calcis vivæ ana (p.) libram unam,
Aquæ (m.) libras quatuor.

CALCIS frusta utcunque Sali misceantur, et aqua gradatim affundatur, ut calx incalescat, et in pulverem fatiscat. Deinde stent aliquandiu, vel simul coquantur, ut sal bene solutus sit. Liquor filtro purificetur, et tum admoto igne vaporet, donec frige factus indurescet.

This in the Pharmacopœia is directed to be made by evaporating of the soap-makers capital lie to a proper consistence. The lie here ordered to be made is not greatly different.

S A P O

Sine igne confectus.

Lixivium Saponariorum coque, donec mensura libræ unius pendeat uncias viginti. Deinde

℞ Lixivii hujus (m.) libram unam,
Olei olivarum (m.) uncias viginti sex.

Misce

MISCE agitando spatulâ ligneâ, donec unitas fiat, et mixtura incipiat crassescere. Post unum vel alterum diem hæc mixtura gustu exploranda est. Si aliquantulum, sed tamen parum acris est, bene se habet; aliter plus olei, vel lixivii contundendo immiscendum est, et die postero mixtura iterum gustanda. Quando saporem debitum acquisiverit, relinquenda est, et indies spissior fiet. Tandem, dum adhuc mollis est, efforma in massas, quæ seponantur, donec satis indurescant.

This is a new composition exceedingly tedious, and very difficult to be made in perfection, and then not preferable to the finer sorts of oil soap which we receive from abroad.

CAUSTICUM COMMUNE

Fortius.

LIXIVIUM saponariorum, cujus mensura libræ unius pendeat circiter uncias septendecim, coque ad dimidias. Deinde calcem vivam, quæ in pulverem trita, cribrata et vase vitreo subere obturato asservata fuerit ad plures menses, huic lixivio, dum adhuc ebullit, insperge, donec omnem liquorem absorpserit, ut fiat pasta, quæ vase optime clauso servanda est.

CAUSTICUM COMMUNE

Mitius.

R Saponis mollis,

Calcis vivæ recentis pondera æqualia.

Usus tempore probe misceantur.

There are two preparations of this kind in the London Pharmacopœia, under the titles of Cauterium Potentiale, and Lapis Septicus. The first is directed
to

to be made of a lie of equal parts of quick-lime and pot-ashes, evaporated to a consistence; the other is more simply composed of a mixture of equal parts of black soap and quick-lime. The directions above for pounding the quick-lime, sieving of it, and then keeping it in a glass vessel stop'd with cork for several months, are very extraordinary; and if they are as necessary, and consequently, such as may be insisted upon, without impeachment of the judgment of the prescriber, I must own, they surpass my philosophy to account for. In the process for making the milder Caustic, it's pretty remarkable, that fresh lime is expressly ordered. It has been customary in the shops to keep only one sort of Caustic, which is occasionally lower'd by the addition of soft soap.

ACETUM DISTILLATUM, vel

SPIRITUS ACETI.

ACETUM distilletur leni calore, quamdiu guttæ cadunt ab empyreumate puræ.

SI aliqua pars Spiritus primum prodeuntis abjiciatur, Spiritus asservatus erit fortior.

SAL SENNERTI.

℞ Salis cujuscunque alkalini fixi (p.) libram unam.

COQUATUR in aceti distillati quadruplo, vel quintuplo. Fermentatione cessante, plus aceti distillati adjiciatur, et fermentatione inde ortâ itidem cessante, iterum adjiciatur acetum distillatum: et ita fiat, donec, priore aceto fere vaporando absumpto, novum acetum additum nullam moveat fermentationem; quod fiet consumptò aceti distillati quasi pondere librarum viginti. Postea exhala ad spissitudinem. Relinquitur sal impurus, qui in crucibulo liquefiat, quod leni igne fit; deinde aquâ solvatur, et filtrando purificetur.

purificetur. Denique vaporet aqua ex vase vitreo ad siccitatem salis, cavendo ne sal lique scat.

Erit Sal albissimus, et dissolvetur totus, tum aquâ, tum Spiritu vini, nullis fœcibus relictis. Sed, si dum exsiccat, lique scat, vel si prius in crucibulo non satis diu igni exponatur, Sal minus albus erit, et dissolutus fœces deponet.

This preparation, which has been long in esteem, has been called by various appellations. Some have named it Terra foliata Tartari, from the leafy form it shoots into, if some particular circumstances be observed in preparing it: others have called it Tartarus regeneratus, but with no great propriety. It is here named Sennertus's salt from Sennertus, whom Boerhaave supposes to be its inventor, tho' this does not appear from his works. The method of preparing this medicine, according to some writers, is exceedingly laborious and tedious. This directs the vinegar to be poured upon the salts at different times, and then to be distilled off, and to be repeated till the vinegar comes off as sharp as it was put on. Others take great pains in purifying the salt, and making it white; but the process above is more scientifically ordered than any of them, as the needless trouble of a number of distillations is omitted; but whether the melting of it, in order to render it white, is of any advantage to the medicine, is greatly to be doubted; for by the action of the fire, its oil is driven away, and it loses the soapy quality, for which it is chiefly valued. It might be more convenient to omit the evaporation of the phlegmy part of the vinegar, not only as a needless trouble is saved, but as the medicine itself is more soft and palatable; and it may in this manner be occasionally directed, as the antiemetic mixture of the Salt of Wormwood and Lemons usually is.

SPIRITUS SALIS MARINI

Simplex.

℞ Salis marini decrepitati (p.) libras duas,
Terræ cujusvis argillaceæ (p.) libras sex.

PROBE misceantur, et distillatio fiat igni forti, quamdiu vapor albus prodit.

This process is by no means so advantageous as the following. The decrepitation of the Salt is quite needless, and the potters clay is a very uncertain, and at best an inconvenient intermedium. The London dispensatory directs brick-dust instead of it; but as the foundation upon which these and such like substances were added is manifestly false, and as it has been plainly made to appear, that they are no farther of service, than as they abound with the vitriolic acid, the acid itself has been substituted in their room.

SPIRITUS SALIS MARINI

Glauberi.

℞ Salis marini,
Olei vitrioli ana (p.) libras duas,
Aquæ (m.) libram unam.

SALI aquâ soluto adde gradatim Oleum Vitrioli. Tum distillatio fiat primum leni igni, deinde fortiori.

The directions above are faulty; for if the Oil of Vitriol be added to the water and salt, the mixture will grow very hot and offensive, fumes will arise so fast, as to incommode the operator. It is better therefore to gradually mingle the Oil of Vitriol with the water,

and when the heat is abated, to pour the mixture upon the salt already placed in the distilling vessel. This without any rectification is more grateful than the former, which is ordered by the College to be rectified, and is made with more ease, and less apparatus.

SAL MIRABILIS

Glauberi.

RESIDUUM post distillationem Spiritus Salis Glauberi solve aquâ calidâ, filtra, et Salem in crystallis collige.

SPIRITUS SALIS MARINI

Coagulatus.

SPIRITUI Salis marini vel simplici, vel Glauberi, instilla lixivium Salis cujusvis alkalini fixi, donec omnis fermentatio cessaverit. Deinde mixtura vaporet ad ficcitatem.

This is an expensive method of procuring sea salt from its acid spirit, which is in no respects preferable to that commonly used at table.

SPIRITUS NITRI

Simplex.

℞ Nitri (p.) libras duas,

Terræ cujusvis argillaceæ (p.) libras sex.

PROBE misceantur, et distillatio fiat igne fortissimo, quamdiu vapor ruber prodit.

This composition will produce but a weak spirit, unless the potter's clay be very well dried. It is hardly ever prepared this way; the same objections lie against it, as against the Spiritus Salis simplex, to which I refer.

SPIRITUS

SPIRITUS NITRI

Glauberi.

℞ Nitri (p.) libras tres,
 Ol. Vitrioli (p.) libram unam.

CAUTE et gradatim misceantur; postea fiat distillatio igne primum leni, deinde fortiori.

This process; tho' a most elegant one; and which has long been in use, has not obtained a place in the London Pharmacopæia. The proportions of the Oil of Vitriol to the Nitre are different in different writers. The Edinburgh direct two parts of the salt, and one of the acid liquor. Frederick Hoffman makes use of equal parts, as does Wilson, who likewise adds twelve ounces of water to two pounds of the ingredients. The proportions here given are pretty well adjusted, tho' if the vitriolick acid be not well dephlegmed, it is rather in too small a quantity.

NITRUM VITRIOLATUM.

RESIDUUM post distillationem Spiritûs Nitri Glauberi, solve aquâ calidâ, filtra, Salem in crystallis collige.

There is no preparation under this title in the Pharmacopæia. It differs very little, if at all, from the Tartarus Vitriolatus, for which it has been long substituted in the shops.

AQUA FORTIS.

℞ Nitri,
 Vitrioli Dantiscani pondera æqualia.

PROBE misce, et distilla igne fortissimo, quandiu vapor ruber exit.

This is usually prepared with English Vitriol, which makes the Aqua fortis come much cheaper, tho' equally as good in all respects. In the next process a stronger sort is prepared by using of Vitriol, which has had some of its phlegm, or watery parts, drove away by calcination. The College give two Aquæ fortes under the titles single and double; the first is prepared with two parts of Vitriol and one of Nitre; the latter, with equal parts.

Aliter,

℞ Nitri,

Vitrioli Anglicani non calcinati, ana (p.) libras tres,

Vitrioli ejusdem calcinati (p.) sesquilibram.

PROBE misce, et distilla ut antea.

AQUA REGIA.

℞ Vitrioli calcinati (p.) libras tres,

Nitri (p.) libras duas cum dimidiâ,

Salis marini (p.) libram unam,

Vitrioli viridis crudi (p.) uncias tres.

DISTILLA igne fortissimo.

This may be more commodiously made by dissolving Sal Ammoniac, or common Salt, in Aqua fortis. The proportion of the calcined Vitriol is certainly too small with respect to the salt, and the further addition of three ounces of uncalcined Vitriol is insignificant and trivial.

SPIRITUS NITRI DULCIS.

SPIRITUI Nitri, vel simplici, vel Glauberi, adde gradatim Spritum vini rectificatum, donec omnis fermentatio cesset; deinde distilla leni calore, quamdiu Spiritus prodiens fermentationem cum sale lixivioso non fuscitabit.

The

The preparation, if practicable, of this medicine, according to the above prescription, is attended with great danger. If the Spirit of Wine be gradually poured upon the Spirit of Nitre, immediately, as soon as ever they mix, a most violent effervescence will arise, and the whole mixture be instantly dispersed in red fumes, to the very great danger of the operator. If on the other hand Spirit of Nitre be poured gradually into Spirit of Wine, no effervescence will arise, till a considerable quantity of the acid spirit be poured into the inflammable one; but soon after, the same phænomenon will appear as before. This process is not in the London dispensatory, but there is a similar one, with spirit of salt instead of Nitre. The proportion of the vinous spirits to the acid are as six to four; one half of this is order'd to be drawn off by distillation. In the Edinburgh dispensatory, the Spiritus Nitri dulcis is directed to be made as the Spiritus Salis dulcis, by mixing one part of the acid spirit with three parts of highly rectified Spirit of Wine, which is to be digested for some days, and then to be distilled in a sand-heat, taking care, that toward the end the retort break not with too violent a fire. This last method, without the utmost care, if the Spirits be of a due strength, and the digestion not long continued, is not without danger. Wilson directs four ounces of Spirit of Nitre to be added by little and little at a time, to half a pound of tartarized Spirit of Wine; and, to prevent the danger of bursting the glasses, particularly orders the junctures of the distilling vessels not to be luted at all, or but slightly. Frederick Hoffman, in his *Physico-Chemicæ Observationes*, 4to, 1722, p. 127. directs one part of the strongest Spirit of Nitre to be poured on eight parts at least of Spirit of Wine, and the mixture to be distilled in a sand-heat. His observations are well worth reading; and if the medicine be prepared according to his directions, as it easily and safely may, it will really deserve the character usually given it.

SPIRITUS, OLEUM, et COLCOTHAR
VITRIOLI.

VITRIOLUM calcinatum distilla in vasis terreis igne reverberii per triduum. Liquor stillatius retortæ indatur, et calore arenæ levior pars distilletur, donec, quod restat in retortâ, sit quasi duplo ponderosius aquâ.

Liquor distillatus vocatur Spiritus Vitrioli, et quod remanet in retortâ Oleum Vitrioli, quamvis improprie, dicitur.

Quod restat in vasis terreis post primam distillationem, vocatur Colcothar Vitrioli.

SPITITUS VITRIOLI DULCIS.

℞ Olei Vitrioli (p.) libram unam,
Spiritus vini rectificati (m.) libram unam.

CAUTE misceantur, et lenissimo igni distillentur, donec spuma nigra incipit se attollere. Tum statim amoveantur omnia ab igne, ne hæc spuma in recipientem transiens laborem omnem reddat irritum.

This medicine has not yet been received by the College, though it has long been kept in the shops, and frequently ordered in prescription. It has been usually prepared with a larger quantity of Spirit of Wine. The Edinburgh dispensatory directs three parts of Spirit of Wine to one of the acid, which seems the best proportion for medicinal purposes. This process is not without great danger, particularly if the two liquors are extremely strong, and in quantity equal. The Spiritus Vini æthereus, or Phlogiston, may be obtained from this spirit by a careful rectification.

TARTARUM

TARTARUM VITRIOLATUM.

VITRIOLO viridi Anglicano aquâ calidâ soluto injice salem Tartari, vel alium alkalinum fixum, donec omnis fermentatio cessaverit; dinde filtra, et crySTALLIZA.

The College direct this to be prepared of oil of Vitriol and oil of Tartar per deliquium, which is not only the more elegant, but more facile way. The shops have been used to substitute the residuum of Glauber's spirit of Nitre for this Salt, as it is much cheaper; and there does not appear any essential, or medicinal at least, difference between them.

OLEUM SULPHURIS

per Campanam.

INCENDATUR Sulphur sub vase vitreo appropriato, quod Campana appellatur, et Spiritus acidus, Oleum dictus, distillet in vas vitreum subiectum.

The acid liquor obtained from Sulphur by this process is called oil, certainly with the utmost impropriety, as it wants the essential characteristick. It is surprising that this should escape the notice and correction of the learned reformers of the dispensatory, since they have condescended to be very severe in their criticism upon words that less deserve censure. This process differs not from that of the last edition of the dispensatory; but in some of the former, particularly the fourth, it is described more fully with several circumstances, supposed necessary to make it succeed.

The chymists have invented several methods to shorten and facilitate this operation; but the best of them is exceeding tedious and troublesome, insomuch that it is rarely ever to be met with genuinely prepared

pared from burning Sulphur: The oil of vitriol (as it is called) diluted generally supplies its place. It has been greatly disputed whether there is any material difference between the two: I am of opinion, whatever difference there is, is not essential, but merely accidental. There have been several experiments to support the contrary opinion; but if the two acid liquors be reduced to the same strength, and be perfectly freed from all heterogenous substances, they will be found perfectly similar, and not to be distinguished. If the oil of Vitriol be used for this purpose, it should be carefully freed from its volatile spirit and purified by re-distillation. It is best lower'd by exposing it to a moist air, until it has imbibed a sufficient quantity of water.

SPIRITUS, SAL, et OLEUM SUCCINI.

SUCCINUM, vel per se, vel arenâ mixtum, distilletur igne arenæ gradatim aucto: ascendent Spiritus, Oleum, et Sal oleo adhærente immundum.

OLEUM, iterum distillando per se, dividetur in oleum tenuius, quod ascendet, et in partem crassiorē remanentem Balsamum Succini dictum.

Sal coquendus est in spiritu proprio, vel in aquâ, et seponendus ad crystallizandum: ita ab oleo adhærente mundabitur. Et quo sæpius hoc fit, eo purior erit.

This process differs very little from that in the dispensatory, under the title of Oleum Succini. In former editions several needless circumstances are directed, as digesting the amber in sharp Vinegar, &c. What is called spirit above, little deserves that title, being really no more than mere phlegm. In the Edinburgh dispensatory, the oil and salt are directed to be purified separately by a rectification from dry sea salt, which is much the more effectual method.

SPIRITUS,

SPIRITUS, SAL, et OLEUM
CORNU CERVI.

EX - Cornu Cervini fragmentis fiat distillatio igne gradatim ad summum fere aucto. Ascendent Spiritus, Sal, et Oleum.

SI, Oleo separato, Spiritus et Sal simul mixti iterum lenissimo calore distillentur, ambo puriores ascendent. Si hoc cautè aliquoties repetatur, Sal fiet albissimus, et Spiritus instar aquæ limpidus, gratique odoris.

Sal à Spiritu separatus, et sublimatus ex paucō Spiritu Vini rectificati, citius fit purus.

CORNU cervi calcinatum plerumque conficitur urendo cornua post hanc distillationem relicta.

Of all the preparations, which the chymical pharmacy supplies us with, there is no one in greater esteem, or more universally prescribed, than the Spirit of Hart's-horn, and yet perhaps there is no medicine, whose dose is more precarious and uncertain; for as the spirit is nothing else but the volatile salt dissolved in phlegm, so the strength of the spirit must be in proportion to the quantity of salt contained in it, and this will vary according to the particular circumstances of the Hart's-horn, and as the distillation, in rectifying it, is continued for a longer or shorter time; and hence it is that we hardly ever meet with it twice of the same strength in the shops; but this inconvenience might be avoided, and a certain degree of strength always kept to, by continuing the rectification no longer than till the salt is almost dissolved; and the physician might, without impeachment of his judgment, insist upon this caution being observed, which whether complied with or not, will easily appear upon examination. I here purposely omit speaking of the Abuses committed by the preparers of this medicine; for if the standard mark above of some of the salt remaining undissolved, be duly observed, most of them will be prevented.

SPIRITUS ASÆ FŒTIDÆ

Volatilis.

℞ Spiritus Cornu Cervi semel rectificati (m.) libras duas,

Asæ Fœtidæ (p.) uncias tres,

Salis Tartari (p.) Uncias duas.

MISCEANTUR, et leni calore distillantur.

This spirit has long been in the shops of the chymists, under the title of Spiritus Cornu Cervi cum Asa Fœtida, which seems to be more proper and significant than that above.

SPIRITUS, SAL, et OLEUM FULIGINIS.

EX Fuligine distillatio fiat, ut ex cornu cervi. Et majore labore opus est, ut Spiritus et Sal redantur puri.

EODEM modo Spiritus, Sal, et Oleum extrahi possunt ex Viperis, Serico, &c.

In this and all other preparations, whose virtue consists in a volatile salt, the same cautions, in regard to their strength, ought to be observed in their rectification.

SAL VOLATILIS SALIS AMMONIACI.

℞ Salis alicujus Alkalini fixi (p.) sesquilibram, Salis ammoniaci (p.) libram unam.

SUBLIMA ex retortâ leni igne, vel ex alembico vitreo cum capitello rostrato, quo separetur, siquid liquoris prodeat in principio operationis.

In the London dispensatory the two salts are order'd in equal quantities; so are they likewise in the Edinburgh. In the process above, the quantity of Alkaline Salt is considerably increased, but unnecessarily; for it appears from experiments made on purpose, that a much less

less proportion than in either of them is sufficient. A retort with a receiver adapted to it, is a more convenient instrument for this operation than an alembick, and is accordingly preferred by the chymist.

SPIRITUS SALIS AMMONIACI.

MIXTURÆ præcedenti adde aquæ mensuram librarum quatuor, distilla ex retortâ, vel alembico vitreo, leni igne.

In the dispensatory only six or eight pints of water are ordered to three pounds of Sal Ammoniac; here are four pounds directed to one. This quantity of water will render the spirit much too weak, unless the distillation be prudently stopped, as soon as the best part of the volatile salt is dissolved.

SPIRITUS et SAL VOLATILIS OLEOSUS.

℞ Cinnamomi (p.) fescunciam,
 Nucis Moschatæ (p.) unciam unam,
 Caryophyllorum aromaticorum (p.) unciam dimidiam,
 Mari Syriaci,
 Corticis Limonum recentis,
 Seminum Cardamomi minoris,
 Fœniculi dulcis,
 Croci, ana, (p.) drachmam unam,
 Salis alicujus fixi alkalini (p.) uncias octo,
 Salis ammoniaci (p.) uncias quinque,
 Spiritus Vini rectificati (m.) libras duas,
 Aquæ (m.) libram unam.
 Distilla (m.) libras duas.

SAL simul cum Spiritu ascendens, vel fervari potest per se, vel in Spiritu relinqui.

This Composition consists of more ingredients than that in the dispensatory, but this addition by no means adds to the elegance or real advantage of the medicine, and therefore ought to be retrenched. Two of the spices, the Cardamom and Fennel seeds, and the Saffron are superfluous, if there were no other objection against them; but besides, the two last do not correspond in flavour or smell with the rest, and likewise make the medicine more expensive. The chymists, judiciously, in the preparation of this celebrated medicine, employ essential oils, rather than the drugs themselves, and every shop has a particular form for it, greatly differing from each other, not only in the choice and proportion of the ingredients, but in their real medicinal virtues. This medicine ought therefore to be composed with the utmost care; it's ingredients should be unexceptionable in every respect, and no unnecessary trouble or expence should be admitted; that all just excuses for compounding it otherwise than as directed by the College may be prevented.

OLEA CHYMICA.

OLEA ESSENTIALIA VEGETABILIIUM.

HÆC olea obtinentur distillatione ex Alembico cum vase frigidario satis amplo. Materiæ addendum est aquæ quantum sufficit ad præcavendum empyreuma, in quâ maceranda est ante distillationem. Oleum una cum aquâ egreditur, et vel innatat, vel fundum petit, prout levius aut ponderosius est,

Hoc modo obtinentur olea

Ex FOLIIS Absinthii,

Majoranæ,

Menthæ sativæ,

piperitidis,

Origani,

Origani,
 Pulegii,
 Roris marini,
 Rutæ,
 Sabinæ,
 Salviæ,
 Thymi ;

EX FLORIBUS Chamæmeli,
 Lavendulæ,
 Rosarum Damascenarum ;

EX CORTICIBUS Aurantiorum,
 Limonum,

EX SIMINIBUS Anethi,
 Anisi,
 Carui,
 Cymini,
 Dauci,
 Fœniculi,
 Petroselini vulgaris ;

E BACCIS Juniperi ;

EX AROMATIBUS,
 Caryophyllis aromaticis,
 Cinnamomo,
 Maci,
 Nuce moschatâ,
 Pipere ;

EX LIGNIS AROMATICIS RASIS,
 Rhodio,
 Saffaffras,

The number of essential oils, tho' very much reduced, is still too great to be reasonably expected in the shops : It may therefore not be amiss to mention such as may be best spared, or are most liable to objection. Such are the Oil of Wormwood, the Oil of Peppermint, Rue, Sage, Chamomile flowers, Damask Roses ; the Oil of Orange-peel, of the seeds of Dill, of Daucus, Cummin, Fennel, Parsley, and the distilled Oil of Mace.

OLEUM

OLEUM et SPIRITUS GUAIACI.

RAMENTA ligni Guaiaci in retortâ igne arenæ gradatim aucto urge : simul prodibunt Spiritus acidus et Oleum.

OLEUM iterum distillatum tenuius redditur, et Oleum Guaiaci rectificatum dicitur.

There were formerly in use abundance of these empyreumatical Oils drawn from woods, but they have been long discontinued on account of the disagreeable smell impress'd on them by the fire.

OLEUM LATERITIUM.

LATERES candefacti in oleo olivarum immergantur, donec omne oleum imbiberint, tum exempti confringantur, et in retortam immittantur, et igne arenæ gradatim aucto prodibit oleum cum Spiritu, qui separandus est.

This preparation has had a place in most dispensaries; under the pompous names of Oleum philosophorum, Oleum sanctum, divinum, benedictum; but whatsoever opinion some may have of this preparation, it is a very indifferent, as well as disagreeable one, and is rarely used for medicinal purposes; and 'tis probable that for these reasons the Edinburgh dispensatory has rejected it. The liquor which comes over along with this Oil in distillation, is very improperly called spirit, being really no more than phlegm or water tainted with the empyreumatical taste of the oil.

OLEUM PICIS BARBADENSIS.

PIX Barbadenſis diſtilletur igne arenæ, et Oleum cum Spiritu aſcendet.

OLEUM

OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ.

TEREBINTHINA cum aquæ quadruplo distilletur ex vesicâ cupreâ, ut olea vegetabilium essentialia.

Post distillationem remanet in vesica Resina flava.

HOC oleum sæpe, quamvis improprie, Spiritus Terebinthinæ vocatur.

The quantity of water ordered is not sufficient to prevent the inconvenience of the Resin adhering to the still, if the distillation is continued till all the oil is drawn off.

OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ.

Æthereum,

et

BALSAMUM.

OLEUM Terebinthinæ distilletur ex retortâ lenissimo igne, donec, quod restat, Balsami crassitudinem acquisiverit.

BALSAMUM Terebinthinæ etiam distillari potest ex Resinâ flavâ, unde, post oleum tenuius seorsim auferendum, prodibit Balsamum crassum, remanente in fundo retortæ Resina nigra vel Colophonia.

The distillation of the Oil of Turpentine with retorts, is attended with considerable expence and danger, and is not preferred, unless by such as can taste the titles of things, or value a medicine according to the trouble it gives in making, to the foregoing preparation: but however, if the lighter, or æthereal (as they are called) parts of the oil of Turpentine be the thing really required, they may be obtained to far greater advantage, by more carefully re-distilling the oil in the manner, and with the same instruments employ'd in first drawing it.

OLEUM

OLEUM COPAIVÆ Compositum.
 ℞ Balsami Copaivæ (p.) libras duas,
 Gummi Guaiaci (p.) uncias quatuor.

DISTILLA ex retorta libram unam.

This medicine is intirely new, at least to the dispensatories. Balsam of Copaiivi contains a large quantity of essential oil; but whether or no any part of the gum Guaiacum will pass over with it in the distillation here ordered, is much to be doubted; and if any should, the quantity must be too inconsiderable to create any difference in its medicinal virtue.

R E S I N O S A,

et

S U L P H U R E A.

FLORES BENZOINI.

BENZOINUM in pulverem utcunque tritum ollæ figulinæ in arenâ locatæ immittatur, et leni calore flores sublimentur in conum chartaceum ollæ adaptatum.

VEL Benzoinum retortæ immittatur, et leni igne flores in retortæ collum ascendent.

FLORES SULPHURIS.

SUBLIMETUR Sulphur ex vase idoneo, et flores, qui concrecant, reducantur in pulverem molâ ligneâ.

This

This Process is here more concisely directed than in the Pharmacopæia, to which the learned reformers have made this addition, that such of the flowers, as shall have run together, are to be reduced to powder in a wooden mill.

FLORES SULPHURIS LOTI.

FLORES Sulphuris affundatur aqua ad eminentiam quatuor digitorum, et coquantur aliquamdiu. Deinde, effusâ hac aquâ, affundendo aquam frigidam penitus abluatur aqua prior. Denique siccentur ad usum.

The washing of the flowers of Sulphur is not directed in any Pharmacopæia which I have consulted; but as they are sometimes considerably acid, according to the difference of the Sulphur, or some accidental circumstances in the sublimation, this ablution is not without its use.

BALSAMUM SULPHURIS simplex.

FLORES Sulphuris cum quadruplo pondere olei Olivarum coquantur in ollâ leviter tectâ, donec conjungantur in Balsami crassitudinem.

EODEM modo cum oleo seminum Anisi fit Balsamum Sulphuris Anisatum.

ET cum oleo Terebinthinæ Balsamum Sulphuris Terebinthinatum.

ITEM cum pice Barbadenfi Balsamum Sulphuris Barbadenfe.

Neither the simple Balsam of Sulphur nor the following have as yet appeared in the London dispensatory. There is one in the Edinburgh under the title of Balsamum Sulphuris crassum, which exactly agrees with this. There are likewise some others prepared with essential oils; but the proportion of the oil to the Sulphur is

L much

much greater than here ordered, and with good reason, since otherwise it will be much too thick for use.

HEPAR SULPHURIS.

FLORES Sulphuris liquatos misce duplo ponderi falis alkalini fixi, et postquam massa refrixerit, servetur in vase bene clauso.

The proportion of fixed alkaline Salt is here very considerably increased, and probably to the advantage of the preparation.

LAC SULPHURIS.

FLORES Sulphuris cum triplo pondere calcis vivæ coquantur in aquâ ad solutionem Sulphuris. Solutionem filtra; deinde Spiritu Vitrioli addito, præcipitabitur pulvis, qui sæpius affusâ aquâ lavandus est, donec omnino insipidus fit.

This troublesome and offensive process does not promise any extraordinary change in the Sulphur, which might induce one to expect any new medicinal virtues, at least such as would sufficiently compensate the labour of making. This preparation at the bottom appears to be no more than Sulphur somewhat altered in its colour, and exquisitely mingled with a very small quantity of a neutralized Salt, formed of the quick-lime and the vitriolic acid, which greatly resembles the Tartarus Vitriolatus. This is directed to be prepared in the London dispensatory, either with quick-lime, or a fixed alkaline Salt; but the former is the cheapest and consequently the usual way, and therefore the only one here retained. It is likewise the more eligible method, as it makes the Lac something whiter. This is directed to be made of the Hepar Sulphuris in the Edinburgh dispensatory, and if rightly managed, is the most advantageous in every respect.

G A S S U L P H U R I S.

SULPHUR in cochleari ferreo incendatur, et suspendatur super aquam in vase clauso. Cessantibus fumis, idem toties repetatur, donec aqua odore Sulphuris accensi satis impregnetur.

Aliter,

℞ Florum Sulphuris (p.) uncias quatuor,
 Olei Vitrioli (p.) uncias duas,
 Aquæ (m) libram unam.
 FIAT distillatio leni igne.

The first of these two processes agrees nearly with that in the dispensatory; the last, which is quite new, is far more advantageous than the first, which is sufficiently tedious, as well as offensive. There is another method of preparing this medicine, which is more curious and effectual, tho' less known. Moisten some woollen cloths in a strong solution of fixed alkaline Salt: hang these over the fumes of burning Sulphur, till they grow dry and stiff: steep them afresh in the lie, and repeat the operation, till the cloths are loaded with Salt. On this Salt placed in a retort pour some water acidulated with Oil of Vitriol; distill in sand according to art. The celebrated chymist Dr. G. Ernestus Stahl first communicated to the world this curious method of obtaining the volatile Spirit of sulphur.

M E T A L L I C A.

C H A L Y B I S R U B I G O.

LIMATURA Chalybis aeri exponatur, et interim humectetur sæpius aceto, vel aquâ, donec in rubiginem convertitur; deinde tere in mortario, et affusâ aquâ ablue pulverem subtilissimum: residuum, quod modico tritu in pulverem facile abluendum non redi-

gitur, humectatum aeri diutius exponatur. Pulvis ablutus, ficcandus est, et asservandus.

CHALYBS cum SULPHURE præparatus.

CHALYBS igne acerrimo excandefactus bacillo Sulphuris admoveatur, ut lique scat, et guttatim in aquam suppositam decidat. Separetur à Sulphure simul in aquam defluente, et redigatur in pulverem subtilissimum.

*This method of preparing Steel with Sulphur agrees with the college dispensatory, but has been long neglected on account of the offensive fumes, which are not to be avoided in the operation. Quincy says, that this medicine differs little from common brimstone melted with an hot iron; but he was led into this error, by not heating the iron sufficiently, the consequence of which he was not apprized of, as appears sufficiently from his translation of the words of the direction. The requisite degree of heat is scarcely procurable in the common furnaces of the apothecary; and indeed the whole process is so very troublesome and unartfully contrived, with which the reformers were certainly well acquainted, that I am surprised it should be retained, or that they should expect, how often soever it is prescribed, that it should be complied with, any more than the two Croci Martis which they have rejected, 'because neither of them ever
' are, or can well be made in practice, and because what
' are now generally sold under these names are only Colco-
' thar of Vitriol picked and washed; the brighter parts
' sold under the names of Crocus astringens, and the duskier
' of Crocus aperiens:?' but with submission to these gentlemen's remarks, I would ask, whether there is any real difference as a medicine, between the two Croci and their substitutes, or whether either of them essentially differ from the preparation here retained.*

FLORES

FLORES MARTIALES,

Vulgo

ENS VENERIS.

℞ Colcotharis vitrioli viridis Anglicani (p.) libram
unam,

Salis Ammoniaci (p.) libras duas.

MIXTA aeri expone per viginti quatuor horas,
deinde sublima.

*' The name of this medicine was originally imposed on
it by mistake. Mr. Boyle the Author of the pre-
paration, in speaking of its medicinal effects considers
it as a preparation from copper, * yet in another place
shews that he usually, if not always, prepared it from a
Chalybeate Vitriol, by attributing to it, in general
terms, a yellow colour, and the power of turning
black a tincture of galls,† neither of which charac-
ters agree to it, when made with blue vitriol, as di-
rected in our present Pharmacopœia.'*

Having seen this celebrated medicine faithfully prepared of blue Vitriol, exactly according to the directions of the London Pharmacopœia, and finding the sublimate to exactly agree with the author's description, not only in the yellow or reddish colour, but likewise in turning an infusion of galls black, and entertaining no small opinion of it's medicinal virtues, from the account which Mr. Boyle has given of it, I was greatly surprised at the remarks above, and therefore determined thoroughly to inquire into them. As to the remark that the name was originally imposed on it by mistake, and that Mr. Boyle usually prepared it of steel, I consulted the author's works, and particularly the places quoted above. In his *Usefulness of Natural Philosophy*, he tells us, ' that he and a chymist endeavoured to imitate

* Boyle's usefulness of experimental philosophy, part II. sect. I.

† Boyle's Experiments and notes about the mechanical origin and production of Volatility, chap. V.

Butler's stone, by a preparation of calcined vitriol, and finding the medicine upon trial, tho' far short of what Helmont ascribes to his, yet no ordinary one,' 'we did says he, for the mineral's sake it was made of, call it *Ens primum Veneris*.' The preparation he gives is this: 'Take good Dantzick Vitriol, if you cannot get Hungarian or Goslarian: this mixed with Sal Ammoniac, and sublimed, will give a yellow or reddish sublimate.' In another place he says, 'Take of the best Hungarian, or, if you cannot procure that, of Dantzick, or any other good venereal Vitriol.' Again, 'We have always preferred such Vitriol as abounds with copper, before our common English Vitriol, which abounds with iron.' 'The *Caput mortuum* he observes will run per deliquium into a thick and high colour'd liquor, very much impregnated with the somewhat opened body of copper.' The celebrated author, in his *Treatise of the Origin and Production of Volatility*, speaking of this preparation, says thus, 'In which that vitriolate corpuscles of the Colcothar are really elevated, you may easily find by putting a grain or two of that reddish substance into a strong infusion of galls, which will thereby immediately acquire an inky colour; Steel also will give the Sal Ammoniac a notable colour, and an ironish taste.' From the above quotations and experiments it plainly appears that Mr. Boyle not only preferred such Vitriols as abounded with copper, but likewise usually, if not always, prepared it from such as were strictly venereal, and consequently that the name was not originally imposed on it by mistake, but given to it with propriety, since it really was a preparation from copper.

LIXIVIUM MARTIS.

RESIDUUM post sublimationem florum Martialis seponatur loco humido, et liquor defluens servetur ad usum.

This preparation is not in the London or Edinburgh Pharmacopœia's; but has been a long time in the books
of

of the chymists under other titles, as *Oleum Martis per deliquium*, *Essentia Martis*, &c. It greatly resembles a perfectly saturated solution of iron made with spirit of salt.

SAL MARTIS.

℞ Olei Vitrioli (p.) uncias quatuor,
Limaturæ ferri (p.) uncias octo,
Aquæ (m.) sesquilibram.

MISCE, et cessante ebullitione, stet mixtura aliquamdiu in calore; deinde liquorem effunde, per chartam cola, et crystalliza.

This process is far more simple, and much better contrived than that in the Pharmacopœia; but notwithstanding it's hardly to be expected, that the trade will comply with it, nor can it with any reason be insisted on; since the common Vitriol of iron well purified by dissolution, filtration and crystallization, has hitherto supplied it's place, and since upon due examination they do not appear at all to differ, unless in the trouble and expence of their preparation.

CAUSTICUM LUNARE.

ARGENTUM purum Aquâ Forti solve; solutio admoto igne vaporet, donec frigefacta concre scat.

The directions in this process are remarkably concise, and calculated only for such as are tolerably versed in the chymical Pharmacy. It is more fully described in the Edinburgh Dispensatory.

SACCHARUM SATURNI.

COQUE Cerussam in aceto distillato vase plumbeo, donec acetum Saccharinam dulcedinem acquirat; deinde filtra acetum, et crystalliza.

These directions are as remarkably concise as those in the Pharmacopœia are tedious. The preferring a leaden vessel

to a glass one, which is very apt to be broke in this operation, shews the skill of the contrivers in the practical part of pharmacy, at the same time the brevity, and yet clearness of expression, shews how well worthy they are of prescribing the directive part.

LAPIS MEDICAMENTOSUS.

℞ Aluminis,
Lithargyri,
Boli Armenæ ana (p.) libram dimidiam,
Colcotharis vitrioli viridis (p.) uncias tres,
Aceti (m.) uncias quatuor.

COQUE in lapidem durum.

The directions of this process are the same with those in the London dispensatory, but the quantity of the ingredients are something altered. This composition is a very odd one, very rarely prepared and much seldomer used; which, perhaps, is the reason why the directions are not set down in a fuller manner; at least, it will excuse a brevity, which in more valuable preparations had been justly condemned as faulty.

STANNUM PULVERATUM.

STANNUM liquefactum effundatur in arcam ligneam, et dum Stannum frigescit, vas celeriter succutiatur. Reducetur pars Stanni in pulverem. Reliquum iterum liquefactum eodem modo tractetur, donec totum in pulverem redactum fuerit.

AURUM MOSAICUM.

℞ Stanni (p.) uncias duodecim,
Florum Sulphuris (p.) uncias septem,
Salis Ammoniaci,
Argenti vivi ana (p.) uncias sex.

STANNO liquefacto adde argentum vivum; postquam mixtura refrixerit, in pulverem redigatur, sulphuri, Salique Ammoniaco bene misceatur, et Sublimatio fiat s. a. in Matraccio: invenietur Aurum Mosaicum

Mosaicum sub materia sublimata, cum fordibus quibusdam in fundo.

In this composition the ingredients are set down in a very different proportion from the College dispensatory; the quantity of tin is doubled, and with good reason, as the Amalgam is by this means rendered more pulverable, and miscible with the Sulphur and Sal Ammoniac, and as the success of the operation depends chiefly upon the mixture's being duly performed. The directions here are minuted with a commendable exactness, differing greatly from the College receipt, which for it's curiosity I shall here transcribe; Fit ex Mercurio et Jove amalgamatis; cum Sulphure et Sale Ammoniac ana f. a. sublimatis.

ÆTHIOPS MINERALIS.

℞ Argenti vivi,
 Florum Sulphuris illotorum pondera æqualia.

TERANTUR simul in Mortario vitreo vel lapideo, donec Argentum vivum evanescat, et unitas perficiatur.

In the preparing of this medicine, the labour of triture, which is sufficiently tedious, may be greatly shortened by the assistance of a little warmth. Some are accustomed to make it in a more compendious manner by melting the Sulphur, and then adding the Quicksilver to it, as is described below in the preparation of factitious Cinnabar. There are many persons who condemn this practice, and particularly order the Æthiops to be made without fire; and as this circumstance has been frequently, tho' I think without any good reason, insisted on, I shall therefore endeavour to set this affair in a true light, by observing that the Sulphur and Mercury have undergone much greater degrees of fire in their extraction from their matrices, particularly the Mercury, than is here required; that the union of the Mercury with the Sulphur is more effectually completed by this

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means,

means, than by the degree of triture which the apothecaries are accustomed to; that fire is not supposed to communicate any ill qualities to the Sulphur and Mercury in Cinnabar, tho' an intense heat is necessary to sublime it.

CINNABARIS FACTITIUS.

℞ Argenti vivi (p.) uncias viginti quinque,
Sulphuris (p.) uncias septem.

SULPHURI liquefacto adde Argentum vivum, et si mixtura flammam concipiat, extinguitur vas tegendo; deinde in pulverem redigatur materia, et fiat sublimatio.

The factitious Cinnabar of the shops has been long in esteem, but prepared with a different proportion of the two ingredients, and generally with the addition of a little Antimony, and then called, to please such gentlemen as value medicines from their titles, Cinnabar of Antimony. Many have fondly supposed from its appearance shooting in the form of needles, like the better sort of Antimony, that it greatly participated of that mineral; and have accordingly preferred it to common Cinnabar or Vermillion: but whoever rightly considers the nature of the ingredients, and the manner of making these two preparations, will certainly concur with me, that as to their medicinal virtues, there is no essential difference, and that the dusky hue, and the admired figure of the particles of this Cinnabar of Antimony (as it is called) are accidental, and owing intirely to the management of the operator, and that the substance from which it takes its name, has no share in its formation.

MERCURIUS ALKALIZATUS.

℞ Argenti vivi (p.) uncias tres,
Oculorum Cancrorum præparatorum (p.) uncias
quatuor,

TERANTUR.

TERANTUR simul in mortario vitreo, vel lapideo, donec Argentum vivum evanescat, et unitas perficiatur.

This is a very modern composition, and has been for some time greatly in esteem, but whether it deserves to be introduced in any future edition of the London Pharmacopœia, I will not take upon me to determine, as the Edinburgh dispensatory have already received it, but with a somewhat different proportion of the ingredients. A great deal of labour is necessary to perfectly unite the Sulphur and Crab's-eyes, which has put some people upon using an intermedium, which I shall not mention, as it is not to be approved of. If instead of prepared Crabs-eyes the simple powder be made use of, the operation will be finished with less difficulty.

MERCURIUS SUBLIMATUS corrosivus.

℞ Argenti vivi (p.) uncias quadraginta,
 Salis marini (p.) uncias triginta tres,
 Nitri (p.) uncias viginti octo,
 Vitrioli calcinati (p.) uncias sexaginta sex.

ARGENTUM vivum cum unciâ unâ Mercurii sublimati corrosivi teratur, donec in grana minuta frangatur. Deinde Nitro misceatur, postea Sali marino, donec Argentum vivum penitus dispareat. Denique addatur Vitriolum calcinatum, quocum mixtura non nimis diu teratur, ne Argentum vivum reviviscat. Mixtura sublimetur in matraccio vitreo, cui, si placet, capitellum aptetur, ut spiritus, qui paucâ quantitate prodit, fervetur.

The chymists (for the apothecaries rarely or never make it) have invented various ways for preparing this Sublimate, and in most of them a remarkable confusion and perplexity is visible; and this is not to be wonder'd at, since they do not seem to have hit upon any rational foundation for its composition. The method here di-

rected differs from that of the college very considerably in the proportion of its ingredients; the directions are full and exact; and this seems to be a tolerably commodious way for making it in large quantities: but for the purposes of the apothecary there are more simple and facile methods of making it, and which do not require so large an apparatus. Wilson, in his course of chymistry, elevates a corrosive Sublimate, from a saturated solution of Mercury made in an Aqua Regia composed of Aqua fortis and Spirit of salt. In the Edinburgh dispensatory there is a process more simple than this: equal quantities of decrepitated salt and of the Calx of Mercury, which is made from a solution of Mercury in Aqua fortis, evaporated to dryness, are order'd to be mixed together, and then sublimed. As this preparation is greatly in use, and as it has been reported to be grievously adulterated with Arsenic, it certainly behoves the apothecary to make it himself, which he may very easily and advantageously do, after either of the two last methods.

M E R C U R I U S S U B L I M A T U S

dulcis,

et

C A L O M E L A S.

℞ Mercurii sublimati corrosivi (p.) libram unam,
Argenti Vivi (p.) uncias novem.

TERANTUR simul in vase ligneo, vel lapideo ad perfectam mixturam. Vel Mercurio sublimato trito adde Argentum vivum in matraccio vitreo; digerantur leni arenæ calore, et sæpe succutiatur vitrum, donec conjungantur. Deinde sublimatio fiat debito calore arenæ in matraccio vitreo. Materia Sublimata, abjectâ parte superiori acri, et globulis Argenti vivi, si qui forte appareant, in pulverem redigatur, et iterum sublimetur. Sublimatione ter repetitâ fit Mercurius dulcis, sexies Calomelas.

Uterque

Uterque ufui parandus eft lævigando fuper marmor terfum et durum.

There is no chymical preparation in greater efteem, or more univerfally called for than this; nor is there any one which requires more care in its preparation to render it a fafe medicine. Quincy and feveral other writers have miftaken the means to effect this. The notion that repeated Sublimation by the fimple act of triture wears away and breaks the points of the Sublimate, upon which depends its corrofivenefs, is erroneous; for if this was true, Sublimate corrofive itfelf would become mild, barely by repeating the operation; but the moft fanguine will hardly admit the poffibility of this. The only method is to add fo much Mercury to the Sublimate, as may entirely fatisfy the acid fpirit of fea falt contained in it. Triture, digestion, and fublimation, are neceffary operations to produce this effect. The directions given above are fufficiently full and clear, and the proportion of the ingredients exactly agree with the London and Edinburgh difpensatories. But as different corrofive Sublimates differ greatly as to the quantity of the acid they contain, it is more prudent to increafe the quantity of the Mercury, and not to feparate it, if any fhould appear diftinct upon the firft fublimation, but to endeavour to combine it with the Sublimate by triture, and repeating the operation. The name Calomelas is very improperly given to this preparation, as it fignifies a quite different one of a black colour.

MERCURIUS PRÆCIPITATUS

per fe.

ARGENTUM vivum ponatur fuper ignem arenæ per plures menses in vafe vitreo lati fundi, et parvo foramine aëri patente, donec in pulverem rubrum calcinetur.

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This tedious preparation, which is said to be facilitated by putting pebbles in the glass, has not as yet been received in either the London or Edinburgh dispensaries. Whether it essentially differs from some other preparations, which are much more easily made, has not as yet been determined by fair experiment. The term Precipitate is certainly improperly fixed to a medicine prepared by calcination only.

MERCURIUS PRÆCIPITATUS albus.

ARGENTUM vivum Aquâ Forti dissolve, et muriâ fortissimâ Salis Marini præcipita; pulverem præcipitatum aliquoties affusâ aquâ ablue ad perfectam dulcedinem.

Aliter,

℞ Salis Ammoniaci,

Mercurii Sublimati corrosivi pondera æqualia.

SOLVE simul in aquâ, per chartam filtra, et solutione alicujus salis alkalini fixi præcipita; pulverem præcipitatum ablue ad perfectam dulcedinem.

This preparation is called in the London dispensatory, tho' with great impropriety, Mercurius dulcis præcipitatus: for upon due attention to the ingredients of which it is composed, and to the changes which they effect upon each other, it will be found not to differ greatly from corrosive Sublimate, into which it will readily sublime upon the bare action of the fire, leaving behind it a Nitre generated from the Aqua fortis used to dissolve the Mercury, and the earthy part of the common salt employed in precipitating it. The ablution with common water serves to carry away this Nitre, and some of the more soluble parts of the Precipitate, but should not be too often repeated, or suffered to stand too long upon it, as it will at length entirely dissolve the whole. The brine of sea-salt will not entirely precipitate all the Mercury from it's solution, as will evidently

dently appear from dropping either a solution of fixed Alkaline salt, or a little volatile Alkaline Spirit into the clear liquor which remains after the precipitation; upon which it will grow turbid, and deposite a considerable quantity of Precipitate. The inventor of the second process for making this preparation, seems duly to have considered these inconveniencies, and to have contrived a method to avoid them. The Precipitate thus prepared will be in greater quantity, and much less corrosive than the first.

MERCURIUS PRÆCIPITATUS ruber.

℞ Aquæ Regiæ nostræ,
Argenti vivi pondera æqualia.

MIXTA incalescant igne arenæ, vel potius cinerum, donec omnem humiditatem exhalaverint, et massa rubicundum colorem acquisiverit.

This preparation retains its old name of Precipitate, notwithstanding its manifest impropriety; for it is a Calx, not a Precipitate. The compilers of the Edinburgh dispensatory have likewise run into this error, which deserves the more to be taken notice of, as they have just before applied the proper name of Calx to this very composition, when under the circumstances of being less calcined than this. In the process above, Aqua regia is employed instead of Aqua fortis, directed in the college dispensatory. This gives the Calx a more brilliant look, which greatly recommends it to some people; but whether this alteration is really to the advantage of this medicine, I shall leave to such as are more conversant in the use of it to determine, with this remark, that it approaches nearer to the nature of corrosive Sublimate than the other.

ARCANUM

ARCANUM CORALLINUM.

MERCURIO præcipitato rubro affunde triplum circiter pondus Spiritus vini rectificati, et digere leni calore per duos vel tres dies, vas sæpe succutiendo; deinde Spiritum accende, assidue agitando pulverem, donec Spiritus totus deflagaverit.

The venerable title of an Arcanum has not hitherto made its appearance in the London or Edinburgh dispensatories; but as this preparation has for a long time been eminently distinguished by this appellation in other writers, and as it is now proposed in order to it's being solemnly received in our Pharmacopœia, it is certainly the duty of every one of the faculty to deliver his sentiments freely as to all points which immediately regard the publick health, or the dignity of the college, lest any thing should receive the sanction of publick authority, which is either injurious to the one, or unbecoming the other. Certainly all Arcana, Nostrums, and pompous titles given to inconsiderable medicines, deservedly fall under the severest censure, and are therefore upon no account to be admitted. The preparation before us seems designed for internal use, and if so, it is to be looked upon as a very dangerous one; for if the Calx or Precipitate (as it is called) be prepared of an Aqua regia, as directed above, it will partake so much of the nature of Sublimate corrosive, as to act as a violent escharotic, notwithstanding its being digested with Spirit of Wine, and afterwards, as it were, calcined by deflagration: but if it be prepared with Spirit of Nitre, with all the circumstances described in other authors, such as evaporating great part of the acid spirits, by exposing it, for some time, in an open vessel, to the immediate action of the fire, boiling it with water, and then preparing it with spirits, as above directed, it certainly becomes a safer medicine, but too trivial a one to deserve the pains taken about it.

TUR-

TURPETHUM MINERALE.

ARGENTO vivo affunde in vase vitreo duplum pondus olei Vitrioli. Gradatim incalescat liquor, et deinde ebulliat, donec exhaletur omnis humiditas. In fundo remanebit massa alba, quæ in aquam calidam immissa statim flavescet, et in pulverem fatifcet. Hic pulvis abluatur ad perfectam dulcedinem; deinde ficcetur.

The Oil of Vitriol is ordered here in greater proportion to the Mercury than in the college dispensatory, but I think very injudiciously; for this medicine, which at best is a very violent and uncertain one, is more or less acrimonious, like the Calomel, as the acid parts are more or less saturated by the mercurial. Indeed it is supposed that the washing this preparation with water renders it sweet, as it is called; this it effects no farther than as it carries off such parts of the Menstruum as are not combined with the Mercury; for as to such as are, the water either leaves them untouched, or else dissolves them, and so defrauds the operator of the due quantity of the Calx. This appears sufficiently evident either from the great quantity of a Mercurial Precipitate, which may be gained from the liquors used in ablution, by the addition of a fixed Alkali, or from weighing the Calx after washing, which will be found instead of being heavier, as it ought to be, considerably less ponderous than the Mercury employ'd.

REGULUS ANTIMONII.

℞ Antimonii,

Tartari ana (p.) uncias duas,

Nitri (p.) unciā unā.

SEORSIM in pulverem redigantur, et bene misceantur; sensim immittatur mixtura in crucibulum candens, et fluat forti igne; deinde effundatur in conum fusorium,

fulsorium, ut Regulus fundum petat, et à scoriis supernatantibus separetur.

The Committee have rightly observed that the process for Regulus Antimonii is set down with so wrong a proportion of ingredients that scarce any Regulus will be produced, and therefore have altered the quantities, and proportioned them very judiciously; but there is another alteration which would still increase the quantity of Regulus, which is to deflagrate the two salts, previous to their mixture with the mineral; for by this means a considerable quantity is saved, which otherwise is thrown out of the melting pot by the violence of the detonation. There are several more advantageous methods than this of obtaining the Regulus of Antimony, but as it has lost all it's credit as a medicine, they are properly omitted in a book of medicines.

CROCUS METALLORUM fortior.

℞ Antimonii,
Nitri pondera æqualia.

SEORSIM terantur in pulverem, et probe misceantur; deinde gradatim injiciatur mixtura in crucibulum leviter candens, ut fluat; materia effusa separetur à scoriis: varii erit coloris; eo magis flavescet, quo diutius fluxerit in igne.

The Chymists make this preparation with less trouble and expence. They drop a considerable part of the Nitre, and some add a small quantity of common salt to promote the separation of the Scoriæ, and then set the mixture on fire in an iron mortar.

CROCUS METALLORUM mitior.

EODEM modo paratur cum dimidiâ parte Nitri.

The

' The Committee have admitted a Crocus Metallorum made with half the quantity of Nitre usually prescribed in books of chymistry, as they have been strongly assured, that this Crocus powdered along with it's Scoriæ, has proved a successful medicine in numerous instances, without any one example of it's being unsafe.'

As this is the only new medicine that the Committee have introduced with a character, and as that is a very remarkable one, viz. ' A successful medicine in numerous instances, without any one example of its being unsafe,' it is to be hoped that the whole world, for whose benefit and example their labours are intended, will receive this extraordinary medicine with the greatest reverence and esteem, from the hands of a set of gentlemen, who have declared that they have been particularly sparing in the admission of Antimonials; for, as they have wisely observed, ' All violent Antimonials, which are indissoluble, are justly esteemed very dangerous medicines, as by the great subtilty of the parts to which their emetic quality is owing, they seem capable of operating almost inexhaustibly, till totally expelled.'

TARTARUM EMETICUM.

℞ Croci Metallorum fortioris in pulverem redacti,
Cremoris Tartari ana (p.) libram dimidiam,
Aquæ (m.) libras duas.

COQUE, donec cremor Tartari sit solutus; deinde cola per chartam emporeticam, et crystalliza.

ANTIMONIUM DIAPHORETICUM.

ANTIMONIUM in pulverem redactum Nitri triplo ponderi probe misceatur, et gradatim in crucibulum candens immittatur; postea aqua abluatur, primum à Sale adhærente, deinde à parte crassiori minus perfecte calcinatâ.

CERUSSA ANTIMONII.

PARATUR ex Regulo Antimonii cum triplo pondere Nitri eodem modo, ac Antimonium diaphoreticum ex Antimonio crudo.

The Antimonium Diaphoreticum is a very ancient composition, and was formerly in great esteem, but at present its medicinal efficacy is called in question, and its diaphoretic virtues absolutely denied by some of the most experienced physicians and chymists. Boerhaave declares that this preparation, if perfectlyedulcorated with repeated affusions of water, as is here directed, is a meer metalline Calx, intirely destitute of all medicinal virtues. Frederick Hoffman, in his Observationes Physico-Chymicæ, says that both these preparations are mere indolent Calces, and that whether taken alone or mixed with other substances, they do not produce any singular effect tho' often repeated. Mr. Lemery declares, that he could never observe any sudorific effect from the use of them; and Vigani asserts, that they are no better than so much clay. But still there are some others who assert the contrary, and those of no small note; but however, the common practice sides with the former. As the virtues of these preparations are at best extremely doubtful, and as there are other medicines indisputably efficacious in all the intentions for which these are given, it is certainly time to withdraw the sanction of the college, and to reject them out of the Pharmacopœia, which should consist of such preparations only as are of indisputable efficacy. It may perhaps be expected, that as I have mention'd Boerhaave's condemning the Antimonium Diaphoreticum when washed, I should likewise take notice of his approving of it when its saline parts have not been separated. The Edinburgh dispensatory have received this preparation unwashed under the title of Antimonium Diaphoreticum Nitratum, and it is sometimes to be met with in this form in the shops,
tho'

tho' it is very rarely called for. The virtues of this last preparation cannot be questioned; but as they are entirely owing to the saline parts contained in it, the Antimonial Calx ought to be rejected, and the salt only retained, which appears not to differ essentially from the Sal Polychrestum, especially if the Nitre bear the same proportion to the Sulphur, as it does in this preparation to the Sulphureous parts of the Antimony.

B U T Y R U M,

et

O L E U M A N T I M O N I I.

℞ Antimonii (p.) libram unam,

Mercurii sublimati corrosivi (p.) libras duas.

SEORSIM in pulverem redigantur, probe miscantur, et fiat distillatio ex retortâ, cujus collum amplum sit, leni igne arenæ. Butyrum in collum retortæ ascendet. Butyrum hoc, vel sæpius distillatum, vel aeri expositum, liquefcit, et Oleum Antimonii dicitur.

The Committee have justly reduced the quantity of Antimony to one half of what is set down in the college Pharmacopœia; but the old, tho' improper names, are still retained. This process is exceedingly dangerous, and therefore I think should be more circumstantially described; especially as the life of the operator, tho' tolerably versed in common pharmacy, may be affected, for want of taking due care herein. Boerhaave relates that one, who, by the title he gives him, is not to be supposed inexpert in chymical operations, or unacquainted with the danger which attends this, was suffocated for want of taking due care to prevent the bursting of the retort. The Edinburgh dispensatory have very commendably set down several cautions for the more safely making this nevertheless dangerous preparation. The caution of diligently avoiding
the

the fumes which arise on the mixture of the Antimony and Sublimate is by no means trivial, for they are not only extremely noxious, but sometimes rise so suddenly, and in so great quantity, as difficultly to be avoided. If the following preparation be not wanted, it is more convenient to compose this of the Regulus of Antimony, than of Antimony itself, and instead of Sublimate corrosive to substitute a suitable Menstruum.

CINNABARIS ANTIMONII.

QUOD restat in fundo retortæ post confectum Butyrum, sublimetur in matraccio loricato igne aperto.

This preparation, which is not in the present Pharmacopæia, is here admitted, but the Committee chuse to receive the judgment of the college, whether it may retain any virtue from the Antimony, or may be thought preferable to the crude mineral itself. In order to the discussion of this point, I beg leave of the gentlemen to observe, that this can hardly be called an antimonial preparation. It is admitted to be composed of the sulphur in the Antimony, and the Mercury in the sublimate; but it appears to me that the sulphur is adventitious with respect to the Antimony, and by no means an essential or constituent part; any more than the acid in the sublimate can be said to be an essential part of the Mercury. My reasons for it are, that the sulphur is separable from the Antimony without destroying of it; and that this Sulphur in no respect differs from common Sulphur; that if common Sulphur be added to the Regulus of Antimony, the composition will appear the same as the native mineral. The celebrated Frederic Hoffman has clearly demonstrated the identity of Sulphur of Antimony and common Sulphur by several experiments; and therefore justly concludes that this Cinnabar, which is not to be made without great trouble and expence, is in no respect different from the common Cinnabar of the shops, which is prepared at a much easier

easier rate, and therefore justly as well as generally supplies its place.

B E Z O A R M I N E R A L E.

BUTYRO Antimonii gradatim effunde Spiritum Nitri, vel Aquam fortem, donec omnis effervescencia cesset ; deinde distilla ex retortâ ad siccitatem, et massam residuam tritam calcina in crucibulo lento igne, quamdiu foetorem Spirituum acidorum exhalare sentitur.

The manner in which this process is directed in the dispensatory, is sufficiently troublesome. The pouring on the Spirit of Nitre at three different times, and the repeated distillations are quite useless and unnecessary. In the directions above, these circumstances are therefore justly rejected, and the whole process is conducted in a quite different manner : but however simple, easy and effectual this method may at first sight seem to be, it is attended with great difficulties in the execution ; for immediately upon the affusion of the Spirit of Nitre or Aqua fortis upon the butter of Antimony, so great an effervescence will arise, as to scatter the noxious fumes about in great abundance, which are scarcely to be avoided by the operator ; nor is the criterion of the effervescence ceasing, to be easily remarked. It may be much more commodiously made by dropping the butter of Antimony slowly into a sufficient quantity of single Aqua fortis, and then drawing it off in a retort ; the remaining mass is to be gently calcined in an open fire. The medicinal efficacy of this preparation, however pompous its title, whatever pains or expence may be laid out in its making, or how high soever it may be in the estimation of some people, is much to be doubted ; for it does not appear at all to differ from some other Antimonial preparations which are to be obtained at much cheaper rates ; some of which generally supply its place in the shops. This will appear not at all

all strange or improbable to such as have well considered the processes by which the different Calces of this mineral are obtained, and diligently compared them with this. At first, That the very great corrosiveness of the butter of Antimony should be taken off in this preparation by the addition of another acid not less so, appears pretty extraordinary; but this difficulty is easily reconciled by considering the different effects which these two acids have upon metallic substances, and in what manner they act upon each other. Spirit of Salt adheres so closely to such metallic substances as it dissolves, as not to be separable by the bare action of fire; but arises along with them; while, on the contrary, Spirit of Nitre not only readily parts from most of the substances it has acted upon as a Menstruum, but likewise effectually separates and disjoins the Spirit of Salt from those which otherwise would retain it too strong for the action of the fire.

MAGISTERIUM BISMUTHI.

℞ Aquæ fortis (p.) libram unam,
Bismuthi q. s.

BISMUTHUM in aquam fortem gradatim injice, quamdiu dissolvetur. Deinde effunde Aquam fortem in aquæ fontanæ congios duos, et præcipitabitur Magisterium, quod sedulo lavandum.

The use of this preparation, which is not in the dispensatory, is equally as liable to objection as Ceruse. It appears therefore something strange, that the one should be here introduced, while the other is diligently omitted.

A Q U Æ

simplices stillatitiæ.

A Q U Æ

ex Plantarum foliis distillatæ.

FOLIA plantarum omnium, ex quibus hæ aquæ eliciendæ sunt, viridia et recentia esse debent, saltem ea, in quibus odor exsiccando perit. Distillanda sunt, vel cinerum calore, vel in alembico cum vase frigidario, additâ eâ aquæ quantitate, quæ requiratur ad evitandum empyreuma. Ex foliorum viridum libris octo in alembico ut plurimum commode potest distillari congius unus.

Hoc modo aquæ distillandæ sunt è foliis

Absinthii,
Fœniculi,
Hyssopi,
Melissæ,
Menthæ sativæ,
Petroselini vulgaris,
Pulegii,
Ulmariæ.

The general rules for the distillation of simple waters have been very different in different editions of the London Pharmacopœia. Formerly the College directed some of the herbs appointed for this purpose to be moisten'd with water, others with wine, and to be kept close pressed together till they grew warm, and then to be distilled without any farther addition with common instruments in a sand or water bath. In the present book a quantity of water sufficient to prevent an empyreuma is directed to be added to the ingredients, and the use of the hot still with its refrigeratory allowed, and the fermentation omitted. From these directions the Committee have made little variation; but whereas in the last reformation the College retrenched the catalogue of simples appointed

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pointed

pointed to this use in the former editions of their book very considerably, the Committee have still gone farther, and having examined very diligently the simple waters and the ingredients that enter the composition of the present Pharmacopœia, and distilled them separately, found that much the greater part of them were insignificant or offensive; and in consequence of these trials, have thrown many more out. Among the omitted waters is Black-cherry-water, Aqua Cerasorum nigrorum.

‘ This water receives its flavour principally from the
 ‘ kernels of the Cherry-stones. Those kernels, like
 ‘ many others, bear a resemblance in taste to the leaves
 ‘ of the Lauro-cerasus, which have some time past
 ‘ been discovered to yield, by infusion or distillation, the
 ‘ most sudden poison known; and some gentlemen of
 ‘ Worcester have lately found by trial purposely made,
 ‘ that a distilled water very strongly impregnated with
 ‘ the flavour of those kernels will produce the like
 ‘ poisonous effects. Indeed the water of our Pharma-
 ‘ copœia, after such long continued experience, cannot
 ‘ be imagined to be in general dangerous with its com-
 ‘ mon degree of strength. These kernels plainly resemble
 ‘ Opium, and some other things, which poison only in
 ‘ too great quantity; the water from the very laurel
 ‘ leaves is harmless when duly diluted, and even spirit
 ‘ of Wine proves a poison of a kind not greatly diffe-
 ‘ rent, if drank to a certain degree of excess. But
 ‘ notwithstanding this, it is possible that the water in ques-
 ‘ tion may not be altogether safe in the tender age of
 ‘ infants; it may there have had pernicious effects, with-
 ‘ out having been suspected, the symptoms it produces re-
 ‘ sembling such as infants are frequently thrown into
 ‘ from their diseases. On this consideration the Com-
 ‘ mittee have thought it not a superfluous caution, to
 ‘ lay aside a water, which is only used for the agree-
 ‘ ableness of its flavour; especially as it is often
 ‘ counterfeited with bitter almonds, which by repeated ex-
 ‘ periments are well known to produce the same
 ‘ poisonous

‘poisonous water as the laurel leaves themselves.’ Whether the reasons above are sufficient to condemn publicly a water, which has so long universally obtained, is very acceptable to the taste of the languid and drooping patient, has been intentionally prescribed by the ablest physicians of this kingdom, even in the case of convulsions, and is esteemed for its agreeable flavour far preferable to the herbaceous simple waters, which are apt to excite a nausea in weak stomachs, I shall not take upon me to determine, but remark, that the experiments from which this water is declared poisonous, were not made with the genuine waters prepared according to the dispensatory, but with such as differed sensibly in taste and smell. From the remarkable effect which these waters are said to have had, I think this conclusion may be fairly drawn, that simple waters, when duly prepared, are not so inefficacious liquors as physicians have generally supposed them to be; but that as, on the one hand, some of them are capable of doing a great deal of mischief, so on the other, the prudent physician will discover many of excellent service and remarkable efficacy in many disorders. Boerhaave is very well worth consulting on this head, and has faithfully delivered a method, by which these waters may be so prepared as to become excellent medicines. The Edinburgh dispensatory has likewise made some advances to this purpose, as they have with great propriety directed such plants, whose oil is locked up in their more fixed and tenacious parts, to be slightly fermented before they are committed to distillation; for by this means the substances of the plant will be so far opened as readily to yield waters strongly impregnated with medicinal virtues, which otherwise would retain very little of the plant they are distilled from; but this fermentation must not be continued too long, lest the oil and water should be combined into an inflammable spirit, and the specific virtues of the plant in some measure destroyed. In the review the plants are ordered to be

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fresh

fresh gathered for distillation; but it is generally acknowledged that most of them yield better waters when gently dried in the shade. It is true, there are some plants of so delicate a texture that their specifick odour and taste is lost, not only in drying, but upon the least violence; but such as these ought to be rejected as not proper subjects for distillation; for most of them without an extraordinary deal of care and skill undergo so great an alteration in this operation, that their distilled waters are quite insipid and useless. In the general rule above, the quantity of water to be drawn off is determined; but the different condition of the plants, and the manner the distillation is conducted in, require a difference in the quantities to be drawn off. If an inflammable spirit should be thought necessary, a highly rectified one is preferable to the lower one directed above, not only as it is more pure, and consequently less liable to give any disrelish to the water, but likewise as its strength may be more certainly determined.

AQUA MENTHÆ PIPERITIDIS.

℞ Menthæ Piperitidis ficcatae (p.) sesquilibram,
Aquæ q. f. ad evitandum empyreuma.
DISTILLA congiū unum.

This Water is not as yet received in the Pharmacopœia, tho' it hath long been held deservedly in good esteem; and is therefore generally kept in the shops, and frequently called for. There is a remarkable difference between common Mint-water and this, not only in its smell, but in its taste, which has a peculiar pungency.

AQUA ALEXETERIA.

℞ Foliorum Ulmariae recentium (p.) libras tres,
vel ficcatorum (p.) uncias novem,
Foliorum Menthæ sativæ recentium (p.) sesquilibram,
vel ficcatorum (p.) uncias quatuor cum dimidiâ,
Foliorum

Foliorum Absinthii maritimi recentium (p.) libram unam,

vel ficcatorum (p.) uncias tres,

Foliorum Angelicæ recentium (p.) libram unam, vel ficcatorum (p.) uncias tres.

AFFUNDE Aquæ congios novem, vel q. f. ad præcavendum empyreuma, et distilla congios tres.

This water is composed with an extraordinary deal of labour and care; its ingredients are consider'd both fresh and dry, and their quantities proportion'd with a most minute exactness; the impropriety of its title is very justly corrected, the milk from which it received its former name, having been for a long time left out by the apothecary. The Committee have likewise rejected the Goats-rue and the Carduus Benedictus, the one as an unsuitable, and the other as an useless ingredient. The Sea-wormwood, which is here put for the Roman Wormwood, is certainly the least liable to objection of the two, tho' not altogether unexceptionable; the leaves of green Angelica may possibly communicate an agreeable flavour to this water; but the dry ones lose all their specific smell and taste in keeping, and therefore are not quite so significant. It is to be hoped that the extraordinary regard which the Committee seem to have for this water, will determine the College to receive it, and the apothecary, in its preparation, to pay the obedience which the superior wisdom of its reformers, and the importance of the medicine itself deserve.

A Q U Æ
è floribus distillatæ.

DISTILLATIO eodem modo perficitur, et ex florum recentium libris sex distillari potest congius unus.

Sic distillantur aquæ è floribus

Aurantiorum,
Chamæmeli,
Roris-marini,

Rosarum Damascenarum,
Sambuci,
Tiliæ.

The general direction to draw an equal quantity of water from every one of the flowers mentioned, is injudicious, as they differ greatly from each other in their strength. The first of them, the Orange-flower water, can hardly be expected to be prepared here, as the flowers are extremely dear, and very difficultly procurable. It is very rarely used in medicine on account of it's smell greatly disordering some constitutions, and therefore is seldom found in the apothecaries shops. The perfumers, to whom it more properly belongs, procure it in great perfection from abroad at a small expence. A simple water drawn from Rosemary-flowers has none of that agreeably fragrant smell, for which they are valued, and which they retain in full perfection, when distilled with a highly rectified spirit. The waters drawn from Elder-flowers and Lime-tree flowers, particularly the last, are hardly ever met with in prescription.

AQUA CINNAMOMI tenuis.

℞ Cinnamomi (p.) libram unam,

Aquæ q. s. ad evitandum empyreuma.

DISTILLA congiū unum.

Of all the simple waters in the shops there is not a more useful one than that obtained from Cinnamon, especially if due care be taken to prevent the common imposition of Cassia being substituted in its room, and if the spice be digested some time before distillation, and the operation rightly managed. The precise quantity of water which ought to be drawn cannot be determined before-hand, for all Cinnamon is not of an equal strength; and some circumstances likewise in the distillation may make it necessary to draw a larger quantity
at

at one time than another. The more eligible way is to continue the distillation as long as the water runs white, and no longer.

AQUA CORTICUM LIMONUM.

℞ Flavedinis exterioris Corticum Limonum recentium
(p.) sesquilibram,
Aquæ q. s. ad evitandum empyreuma.
DISTILLA congium unum.

AQUA SEMINUM ANETHI.

℞ Seminum Anethi leviter contusorum (p.) libram
unam,
Aquæ q. s. ad evitandum empyreuma.
DISTILLA congium unum.

What opinion the contrivers of this water may have of its medicinal virtues, I am intirely ignorant; but as its taste is to most people exceedingly disagreeable, I believe it will not come into use.

AQUA PIPERIS JAMAICENSIS.

℞ Piperis Jamaicensis leviter contusi (p.) libram unam,
Aquæ q. s. ad evitandum empyreuma.
DISTILLA congium unum.

The use of Jamaica pepper for medicinal purposes has not before this been publickly approved, altho' the shops have been long accustomed to employ it as a cheap substitute of the more costly spices, and from them it has been introduced into our hospitals, where this piece of frugality is as commendable as necessary. The spice is here directed in so large a quantity, that the water must necessarily be very strongly impregnated with its Oil, to which circumstance due regard ought to be had in its exhibition.

NOTA.

N O T A.

OMNIBUS his aquis, ut melius conserventur, addi potest post distillationem Spiritus vini tenuioris vigesima circiter pars.

DECOCTA et INFUSA.

AQUA HORDEATA.

℞ Hordei perlati (p.) uncias duas,
Aquæ puræ (m.) libras quatuor.

HORDEUM primo à farinâ adhærente bene lavetur aquâ frigidâ. Deinde affusâ circiter aquæ librâ dimidiâ aliquantulum coquatur. Et hac aquâ, quæ colorata erit, abjectâ, adde de novo aquam præscriptam, et coque ad dimidias.

The making of barley-water has hitherto been left to the discretion of the apothecary, who was supposed sufficiently qualified by his skill in pharmacy, to direct or perform this operation without assistance; but as there have been (it is to be imagined) some gross mistakes committed in this preparation, it has been thought necessary to set down exactly the proportion of the ingredients, with all such circumstances as are necessary to be observed in elaborating this curious and salutary beverage.

DECOCTUM ALBUM.

℞ Cornu cervini calcinati, et præparati (p.) uncias duas,

Gummi Arabici (p.) drachmas duas,

Aquæ (m.) libras quatuor.

COQUE ad dimidias, et cola.

Prepared Harts-horn is certainly preferable to the simple powder, as great part of it will be suspended in the decoction, which will by this means be rendered smooth and white; but I cannot apprehend that the long decoction is at all necessary, or can any ways benefit this medicine.

DECOCTUM COMMUNE,

pro Clystere.

℞ Foliorum ficcatorum Malvæ,
 Mercurialis,
 Florum Chamæmeli ficcatorum,
 Seminum Fœniculi dulcis ana (p.) unciam dimi-
 diam,
 Aquæ (m.) libram unam.
 COQUE, et cola.

This composition is much more simple than that in the London dispensatory. The leaves of Violet, Pellitory and Beet, and the Linseed, are judiciously omitted, as they unnecessarily increase the number of the ingredients without giving any suitable advantage. The Mercury deserves the same fate for the same reason. It is more eligible to boil the Mallow-leaves for some time by themselves, and to add the Chamomile-flowers and Fennel-seeds at the end of the decoction.

FOTUS COMMUNIS.

℞ Foliorum Abrotani ficcatorum,
 Summitatum Absinthii maritimi ficcatorum,
 Florum Chamæmeli ficcatorum ana (p.) unciam
 unam,
 Foliorum Lauri ficcatorum (p.) unciam dimidiam,
 Aquæ (m.) libras sex.
 COQUE ad colaturæ congiū dimidium.

This much resembles the common Fotus used in the hospitals, and there can be no objection to the ingre-
 P dients,

dients, except that they are too numerous. Certainly the tops of the Sea-wormwood may without any damage be omitted. The long continued decoction is not only unnecessary, but likewise injurious, as it will deprive the composition of its more subtile and efficacious parts, for which the ingredients seem particularly chosen. A slight decoction or a strong infusion in a close vessel is therefore to be prefer'd.

PTISANA PECTORALIS.

℞ Hordei Distichi,

Uvarum passarum exacinatarum,

Caricarum ana (p.) uncias duas,

Radici Glycyrrhizæ (p.) unciam dimidiam,

Aquæ puræ (m.) libras quatuor.

COQUE aquam primum cum hordeo, circa finem coctionis adde cætera. Coctio continetur tamdiu, ut supersint liquoris colati (m.) libræ duæ.

‘ As the Decoction Peccorale is often nauseous to the
 ‘ stomach, every ingredient has been examined separately,
 ‘ whereby it appeared that this defect was owing
 ‘ to the Scabious chiefly. This therefore ought indubitably
 ‘ to be rejected; for it has no pretension to any
 ‘ virtue, that should counterbalance this inconvenience.
 ‘ Indeed, upon farther examination, others of the ingredients
 ‘ were found not sufficiently grateful; inso-
 ‘ much, that it has been thought fit to substitute another
 ‘ decoction in the room of this, under the name
 ‘ of Ptisana Pectoralis, composed only of the unex-
 ‘ ceptionable ingredients of the other.’

This composition is certainly more uniform in the intention of its ingredients, than the Decoction Peccorale either of the London or Edinburgh dispensatory, and is so very agreeable to the palate, that with a little alteration it might deserve a place at the table. Fuller in his *Pharmacopœia Domestica* has rejected the Maiden-
 hair,

hair, Scabious and Colt's-foot, for a quite different reason than that alledged by the Committee, but he very injuriously exchanges the Figs for Conserve of Roses. This medicine has been continued thro' all the editions of the London dispensatory, but has received so great alterations in passing thro' them, that its original intention seems changed, which is perhaps the reason why the reformers of the Pharmacopœia have called it by a name which may more significantly express a medicine whose chief ingredient is barley.

SERUM ALUMINOSUM.

℞ Lactis Vaccini (m.) libram unam,
 Aluminis in pulverem redacti (p.) drachmas duas.
 COQUE, ut fiat Serum bene à coagulo separandum.

This differs from the Serum Aluminatum of Bate, only in the proportion of the ingredients. Neither the London nor Edinburgh, nor any other publick dispensatory have as yet deemed this kind of medicines worthy of set form among their officinal compositions; and indeed it is rather useless than at all necessary, and will hardly be approved of, various circumstances demanding a continual variation.

SERUM SCORBUTICUM.

℞ Lactis Vaccini (m.) libram unam,
 Succorum Scorbuticorum depuratorum (m.) uncias quatuor.
 COQUENDO fiat Serum.

The juices instead of the herbs themselves, which Bate directs, are here more prudently ordered for reasons sufficiently obvious.

JUS VIPERINUM.

℞ Viperam mediocris magnitudinis,
Aquæ (m.) libras duas.

COQUE ad mensuram unciarum circiter viginti. Remove ab igne, et quando perfrixerit, si vipera recens sit, aufer pinguedinem concretam supernatantem. Deinde pullum gallinaceum mediocris magnitudinis exenteratum, cute, et omni adipe orbatum, sed indivisum, in hoc jus adhuc frigidum immitte. Igni impone, ut ebulliat. Deinde remove ab igne, exime pullum, et statim carnem ejus in frustula divide. Carnes divisas iterum liquori redde, et igni admove. Denique, quam primum ebullire incipit, effundatur, spumâ supernatante caute prius ablatâ.

This preparation has not as yet been received by the College, but is certainly well worthy of a place in the next edition of the Pharmacopœia. The ingredients are quite unexceptionable, both as to their taste and efficacy. The directions are full, not set down with too faulty a brevity, nor on the other hand with too minute a detail of circumstances, but a proper medium is preserved; and while they are calculated for such as have learned the art of pharmacy, due care is taken not to omit the circumstances necessary toward the perfection of the medicine. This at present is in very great esteem, and I have been strongly assured by some gentlemen, who have made trial of it, when duly prepared according to the directions above, which ought to be insisted on, that it has proved a successful medicine in numerous instances, without any one example of its being unsafe. It is therefore deservedly proposed as a true pattern to the people of Europe, and to the after-times, of the natural and just simplicity to which the practice of physick is now brought among us.

INFUSUM AMARUM

simplex.

℞ Radicis Gentianæ,

Flavedinis Corticum Limonum recentium sedulo
ab albâ interiori corticis parte separatæ ana (p.)
unciam dimidiam,

Flavedinis Corticum Aurantium Hispalensium
item ab interiori corticis parte separatæ (p.)
sesquidrachmam,

Aquæ bullientis (m.) uncias duodecim.

Post macerationem per horam unam vel alteram
coletur aqua tincta per chartam emporeticam, vel
pannum sine expressione.

‘ The Infusum Amarum simplex has been changed like
‘ the Decoctum Pectorale, after examining separately
‘ most of the ingredients of which bitter infusions are
‘ usually made ; for as every physician is provided with
‘ a form of this kind for his own practice, if such a
‘ composition be admitted here, it ought to be adjusted
‘ with the greatest care.’

The leaving out the tops of Roman Wormwood
makes this a more grateful bitter than that of the Col-
lege. The Galingal-root, and the Cardamom-seeds are
not less judiciously omitted, as they not only take off
from the agreeable simplicity of the composition, and
render its taste less grateful, but also as they are in
some cases improper. A cold infusion, something longer
continued than the hot one, will as effectually extract
the bitter parts of the ingredients, at the same time
that it is better calculated to preserve the agreeable
flavour and taste of the peels.

INFUSUM

INFUSUM AMARUM PURGANS.

℞ Foliorum Senæ,
 Flavedinis Corticum Limonum recentium ana (p.)
 drachmas tres,
 Radicis Gentianæ,
 Flavedinis Corticum Aurantiorum,
 Seminum Cardamomi minoris contusorum ana (p.)
 drachmam dimidiam,
 Aquæ bullientis (m) uncias quinque.
 Post macerationem cola.

This composition is vastly preferable to the Infusum Amarum solutivum of the College, which is a very injudicious jumble of ingredients. In this there seems no great occasion for the Orange-peel, which therefore may be as well omitted.

INFUSUM EPITHYMI.

℞ Foliorum Senæ (p.) drachmas tres,
 Epithymi (p.) drachmas duas,
 Radicis Polypodii (p.) drachmam unam,
 Radicis Hellebori nigri,
 Seminum Cardamomi minoris contusorum ana (p.)
 drachmam dimidiam,
 Aquæ bullientis (m.) uncias sex.
 MACERA, et cola.

‘ It were to be wished that the unmeasurable offensiveness of Decoctum Epithymi could be corrected with success. All that the Committee have attempted is to retrench the number of its nauseous ingredients, and render it a composition capable of being made up by the apothecary, which at present it is not, part of its ingredients not being procurable.’

This preparation, which has hitherto been called Decoctum Epithymi, as it was prepared by decoction, has for a long time engaged the attention of the reformers
of

of medicine, either in regard to its antiquity, or on account of some virtues it was supposed to have, for I cannot find it has ever been much in use, at least amongst us. The form of this composition, as inserted in the first editions of the dispensatory, consisted of as odd and discordant a mixture of ingredients, as perhaps ever entered into any one medicine. The less offensive were Goats-milk, Indian salt, Raisins of the sun, which in a subsequent edition were judiciously ordered to be stoned; to these were joined the Pollypody of the oak, the Chebolan and Indian Myrobalans of wonderful virtue, the one to purge the melancholic, and the other the serous or phlegmatic humours, assisted by Fumitory, Turpeth, Senna, black Hellebore, Agaric and Eupatorium, which last has been admired by some for its astringent virtues, and by others as strongly recommended for its briskly purgative ones. But the ingredient which was more valued than all the rest, was that from which the medicine took its name; but from what I can learn of its virtues, for it is scarce ever used, it is as inconsiderable as any. In the last edition of the dispensatory the proportion of the ingredients was greatly varied, and common water directed instead of Goat's-milk, salt of Tartar put in the room of Sal Gem, which in the preceding book had been exchanged for the Indian salt. The Committee have certainly taken a great deal of pains in amending this last composition, which it does not deserve, if the Epithymum be considered as its chief ingredient.

INFUSUM SENÆ.

℞ Foliorum Senæ (p.) Sescunciam,
Seminum Cardamomi minoris contusorum (p.)
drachmas duas,
Cremoris Tartari (p.) drachmas tres,
Aquæ puræ (m.) libram unam.

CREMOREM Tartari in aquâ coquendo solve. Deinde aquam adhuc bullientem reliquis affunde, et postquam refrixerit, cola.

ADDENDO Flavedinis Corticum Limonum recentium (p.) unciam unam, fit INFUSUM SENÆ LIMONIATUM.

*' A medicine of such constant and necessary use as
' Infusum Senæ, was by no means to be passed over with-
' out some endeavours to amend its flavour, to many ex-
' ceedingly disgustful. The Salt of Tartar, one of its
' present ingredients, renders it much more nauseous to
' the taste, and gives it a colour very offensive to the
' sight. Cream of Tartar considerably improves the co-
' lour, and when sweeten'd, the taste also. But the
' taste and flavour are most effectually corrected by the
' farther addition of Lemon-peel. The quantity of
' the Sena in the infusion is left without any farther
' alteration.'*

Salt of Tartar, as Quincy hath observed from Riverius, was frequently ordered by the most eminent in practice, and greatly recommended as a purgative; it was therefore very probably on this account inserted in so large a quantity in this composition, and likewise to determine the medicine to some particular purposes. Cream of Tartar, which is here substituted in its room, certainly improves the colour, and renders the taste to some palates more agreeable, but is in too small a quantity to be considered as a purgative ingredient; in a due quantity it may undoubtedly have its use, as it may more peculiarly adapt the medicine to some circumstances, in which fixed Alkaline salt might not be so properly exhibited. If any Salt at all be absolutely necessary in this composition considered as a common purge, a neutral one composed of the Cream of Tartar and fixed Alkaline salt is most eligible, as well with regard to the taste and colour of the medicine, as its purgative quality; to which may be added what Fuller justly observes, that the medicine prepared with these ingredients is less flatulent and griping, tho' more efficacious.

AQUA

AQUA CALCIS

simplex.

℞ Calcis vivæ (p.) libram unam,
Aquæ (m.) libras duodecim.

AFFUNDE gradatim aquam: post ebullitionem subsidat Calx, et coletur liquor per chartam emporeticam.

This differs not from the College book in the proportion of its ingredients; but in Bates's, where it is called Aqua Benedicta, the Lime is ordered in greater quantity. The Committee have omitted the circumstance of boiling the water as needless, and instead of simple colature, have directed it to be filtred thro' paper.

AQUA CALCIS

minus composita.

℞ Glycyrrhizæ contusæ (p.) unciam unam,
Corticis Saffafras (p.) unciam dimidiam,
Aquæ Calcis simplicis (m.) libras sex.
MACERA sine calore per biduum, et cola.

This composition is as remarkable for its elegance as its simplicity.

AQUA CALCIS

magis composita.

℞ Ligni Guaiaci rasi (p.) uncias sex,
Glycyrrhizæ rasæ (p.) unciam unam,
Corticis Saffafras (p.) unciam dimidiam,
Seminum Coriandri (p.) drachmas tres.
MACERA ut antea, et cola.

This composition has been pretty much in use in our hospitals for a considerable time, under the title of Aqua Liberans. It seems to be originally taken from

Q

Bates's

Bates's Aqua Benedicta Composita, some little alterations being made in it for the better. The Raisins are as justly thrown out, as the Lignum Guaiacum is introduced. The Edinburgh dispensatory has injudiciously ordered this composition to be sweetened with Balsamic Syrup. If the Lignum Guaiacum be digested or boiled for some time in the Lime-water, it will certainly give out more of its medicinal virtues than can possibly be obtained by a cold infusion.

TINCTURA ROSARUM.

℞ Florum rosarum rubrarum abjectis ungulis (p.)
unciam dimidiam,
Olei Vitrioli guttas triginta,
Aquæ bullientis (m.) libras duas cum semisse,
Sacchari albissimi (p.) fescunciam.

AQUÆ primo admisce oleum Vitrioli, et in mixturâ macera Rosas. Deinde cola, et adjice Saccharum.

This is directed pretty nearly the same with the London, Bates's, and the Edinburgh dispensatory, except that the sugar is here reduced, and not improperly, but to half the quantity formerly directed. The Edinburgh Pharmacopœia directs the acid liquor to be weighed, not measured by drops; and indeed this is a very uncertain way of dosing of liquors, and should never be admitted in medicine; for drops differ greatly as certain circumstances concur; thus in cold weather they are larger and much heavier than in warmer; nor does the shape and size of the bottle, the different bigness of the surface from which the drops fall, and several other particulars, less contribute to promote this uncertainty.

M I X T U R Æ.

JULEPUM CAMPHORATUM.

℞ Camphoræ (p.) drachmas duas,
 Aquæ bullientis (m.) libram unam.

AQUAM Camphoræ affunde, stet vase clauso, et quando frigida est, cola.

There is but one medicine under the title of Julep, Julepum Violarum, in the London dispensatory. The above is but an inartificial medicine, and is much more scientifically ordered in some of our hospitals to be made of one ounce of the Spiritus Camphoræ tartarizatus and a pint of common water; but even this is a very uncertain way of administering Camphire, especially with respect to its dose, which may be more commodiously ascertained in the form of an emulsion or of an oily draught, in both which the Camphire may be dissolved.

JULEPUM CRETACEUM.

℞ Cretæ albissimæ præparatæ (p.) unciam unam,
 Sacchari albissimi (p.) drachmas sex,
 Gummi Arabici (p.) drachmas duas,
 Aquæ puræ (m.) libras duas.

MISCE optime.

This is a well contrived composition, far more elegant than the Julapium Cretaceum of Bates, from which it seems to be originally taken. The two chief ingredients are exactly in the same proportion in both. The Sugar is here judiciously ordered in but half the quantity, which is sufficient to make it palatable. The Gum Arabic, which is not in the old form, is an excellent ingredient, not only as it concurs with this medicine in its general intention, but likewise as it prevents the prepared Chalk from subsiding, and renders the

whole composition more agreeable to the eye and palate.

JULEPUM MOSCHATUM.

℞ Aquæ Rosarum Damascenarum (m.) uncias sex,
Moschi (p.) grana duodecim,
Sacchari crySTALLINI albi (p.) drachmam unam.

TERE Saccharum cum Moscho, et gradatim adde aquam Rosarum.

Perfumes have for a long time been strangers to the apothecaries shops, and their use has been in general condemned as disagreeing with most constitutions. The above, which is a very high one, seems originally to be taken from the Julapium Hystericum Moschatum of Bates. The Committee have judiciously substituted Sugar, as it promotes the union of the other two ingredients, instead of the Dragon's-blood, which in every respect is a useless ingredient; but the exchange of Rose-water for Orange-flower-water does not seem so well judged, as the latter more perfectly agrees with the nature of the Musk than the former.

EMULSIO COMMUNIS.

℞ Amygdalarum dulcium ab interiore membranâ separatarum (p.) unciam unam,
Gummi Arabici (p.) unciam dimidiam,
Aquæ Hordeatæ (m.) libras duas.

SOLVE Gummi in Aquâ Hordeatâ calidâ, et quando penitus refrixerit, Amygdalis contusis gradatim affunde, simul terendo, ut lactescat. Deinde liquorem cola.

The College have not thought fit hitherto to insert any set forms of Emulsions in their book, but they have been either occasionally directed by the physician when any particular one was thought necessary, or else left entirely

entirely to the apothecary. As common emulsions are rarely applied to more than one particular purpose, which is effectually answered by any soft aqueous fluid, the more simple the better, provided a sufficient quantity only be taken, a standard form is not quite necessary, and if one be admitted it should be as agreeable as possible; for its medicinal effect depends more upon the quantity of aqueous fluid taken, than upon any quality of the other ingredients, which are very little farther necessary than as they render it more palatable, and consequently induce the patient to drink more of it.

L A C A M M O N I A C I.

℞ Gummi Ammoniaci (p.) drachmas duas,
Aquæ Pulegii (m.) libram dimidiam.

TERE Gummi in mortario cum aqua, donec solvatur.

This formula occurs in Bates's dispensatory, but is in neither of the officinal dispensatories of London or Edinburgh. The several forms contained under the head of Mixturæ are not at all wanted in books of this kind, for they promise as little convenience to the prescriber as to the compounder, as it is not to be supposed that the latter will keep such compositions ready made by him, or the former ever direct them without some variation.

V I N A M E D I C A T A.

V I N U M A N T I M O N I A L E
emeticum.

℞ Croci Metallorum in frustula minuta fracti, abjecto pulvere tenui (p.) unciam unam,
Vini albi (m.) sesquilibram.
MACERA sine calore.

‘The

‘ The Committee has in particular been sparing in the admission of Antimonials, all violent Antimonials which are indissoluble, being justly esteemed very dangerous medicines; as by the great subtilty of the parts to which their emetic quality is owing, they seem capable of operating almost inexhaustibly till totally expelled. The preparations which are liquid, as the Antimonial Wine, are not liable to this exception.’

I must own I am here at a great loss, how to reconcile the remarks of the Committee on Antimonials with their admission of this medicine. Are the parts of the Crocus Metallorum contained in the emetic Wine less subtle than those of the Crocus Metallorum? And is it owing to this that their virulence is abated in this preparation, and that they become from dangerous medicines, such as cannot be objected to? or is this one of those Antimonial preparations which operate gently and never exceed.

VINUM CHALYBEATUM.

℞ Limaturæ ferri (p.) uncias quatuor,
Cinnamomi,
Macis ana (p.) unciam dimidiam,
Vini albi (m.) libras quatuor.

MACERA sine calore per mensem, sæpe interea movendo : tum fiat colatura.

In the last edition of the dispensatory the quantity of Saffron was considerably increased, and a stronger sort of Wine ordered instead of the smaller, which was apt to acquire a sharpness, especially in hot weather, which made the medicine set very uneasy upon the Stomach. The Committee have here entirely rejected the Saffron as an unsuitable ingredient, which contributed to render the medicine (sufficiently unpleasant in itself) still more disagreeable. The spices here chosen in its room are far more eligible, since they not only impart an agree-
able

able flavour to the Wine, and by their warmth make it sit easier, but likewise promote its medicinal efficacy. In the Edinburgh dispensatory this medicine is contrived in a much less suitable manner. The Cochineal is a very improper ingredient, as it no ways contributes either to the efficacy or elegance of the medicine; and the digestion in a sand-heat for ten days is not less blameable; for although it promotes the action of the Wine as a Menstruum, and more fully saturates it with the Steel, yet it renders it so harsh and extremely unpleasant, as to disagree with most constitutions; and indeed the general intention of these kinds of preparations seems here to be forgot, which is to exhibit such medicines, whose use must necessarily be continued for a long time, in the most familiar and agreeable form.

VINUM CROCEUM.

℞ Croci (p.) unciam unam,
Vini Canarini (m.) libram unam.

MACERA per dies sex sine calore, et cola.

Canary Wine is preferable, for the purposes it seems here designed, either to the Treacle-water, or French Brandy, with which the Saffron was directed to be prepared in the dispensatory; the first makes a disagreeable tincture as well to the eye as the palate, and the latter is not a proper medium for making a Syrup with, which is one of the uses the Committee apply this to. The Edinburgh dispensatory have ordered two tinctures of Saffron to be prepared, the one with Canary Wine, the other with a French Spirit, both which may very well be admitted; for there are some cases in which the latter is more convenient than the former, altho' both have their particular uses.

VINUM IPECACAOANHÆ.

℞ Radicis Ipecacoanhæ (p.) uncias duas,
Flavedinis Aurantiorum (p.) unciam dimidiam,
Vini Canarini (m.) libras duas.

MACERA sine calore, et cola,

This composition is well calculated for the purposes it seems designed for, and is one of those which may justly be accounted elegant, simple and efficacious. For the purposes of an emetic, the Ipecacoanha is best prepared by infusing it in warm water, as may be fairly deduced from its analysis, and which has been further confirmed by repeated trials.

VINUM SCILLITICUM.

℞ Scillæ exsiccatæ (p.) uncias tres,
Vini albi (m.) libras duas.

MACERA sine calore per quatuordecim dies, deinde coletur vinum.

This is a very old medicine, and has continued through all the editions of the dispensatory without any considerable variation. Here it may be very justly remarked, that such medicines, which, like this, consist of few ingredients, and those well chosen, pass through all the changes and modes of pharmacy, not only exempt from those alterations the more compounded are continually undergoing; but rise still further in the estimation of the judicious, since experience continually demonstrates the medicinal virtues of the one to be certain and determined, of the other dubious and variable.

VINUM VIPERINUM.

℞ Viperæ ficcatae, et in frustula conscissæ (p.) unciam unam,

Vini albi (m.) libras duas.

MACERA sine calore ad minimum per triduum: tum vinum coletur.

It has been greatly disputed whether live or dry vipers are most preferable in this medicine. Fresh and moderately dried ones are perhaps the more eligible, since by drying they seem to lose only their phlegmy or aqueous parts. In the dispensatory the Vipers are proportioned

portioned by number, but here they are more judiciously ascertained by weight; in that they are directed to be digested in Canary Wine with heat; in this, in Mountain Wine without: the difference of the wines is not material, but the cold infusion is certainly preferable to the hot one: the latter impresses a disagreeable taste on the wine, while the former acts as effectually without this inconvenience.

LAUDANUM LIQUIDUM.

℞ Opii purificati (p.) uncias duas,
 Croci (p.) unciam unam,
 Cinnamomi,
 Caryophyllorum aromaticorum ana (p.) drachmam unam,
 Vini albi (m.) libram unam.

In vino primum macera opium tenuiter incisum per quatrimum; deinde adde cætera, et maceratio ulterius cõtinuetur per tres dies subseqüentes. Postea cola per chartam emporeticam.

The ingredients of this composition are perfectly the same with those set down by it's author Sydenham, whose name it bears in the College dispensatory. The manner of preparing it here directed differs considerably from his, and likewise from the College; but the alterations made do not appear to the advantage of the medicine. The maceration of the opium before the spices are added answers very little purpose, if any, and the filtration is greatly inconvenient; for the Laudanum is so thick, if the opium, as it ought to be, be entirely dissolved, that it will not pass thro' a filtre. The Edinburgh dispensatory have indeed directed this medicine to be filtred, which when prepared according to their receipt, is somewhat more practicable; as being more liquid from the larger quantity of Wine there ordered. The dose of this medicine is usually determined by drops, the uncertainty of which has been already re-
 R marked.

marked. This practice ought undoubtedly to be condemned, especially in the exhibition of Opiates, since it is not sometimes without great danger. As the weighing or measuring so small a dose, as even the largest of this preparation is, is impracticable with the common instruments of the apothecaries shops, it might be convenient to double or triple the quantity of the *Menstruum* in proportion to the other ingredients; by this means the filtration above might take place, and the dose ascertained by weight to the greatest nicety.

TINCTURA RHABARBARI VINOSA.

℞ Rhabarbari (p.) uncias duas,
 Seminum Cardamomi minoris (p.) unciam dimidiam,
 Croci (p.) drachmas duas,
 Vini albi (m.) libras duas.
 MACERA sine calore per triduum, et cola.

The proportion of the ingredients in this tincture differs very much from that in the London dispensatory. The quantity of the Rhubarb and Cardamom seeds is increased, and that with good reason, as the *Menstruum* is sufficiently capable of extracting their medicinal virtue intirely. The Liquorice root is rejected as answering no manner of purpose, especially in the trivial quantity there ordered; nor does there appear any real occasion for the Saffron retained in the form above, which if rejected would leave the medicine unexceptionable in every respect. Wine is a more suitable *Menstruum* in most cases than French Brandy; the quantity of which contained in a dose of this medicine will disorder most people.

TINCTURA SACRA.

℞ Aloës (p.) uncias octo,
 Canellæ albæ (p.) uncias duas,
 Vini albi (m.) libras decem.

SEORSIM in pulverem redigantur, deinde misceantur, et Vinum affundatur; macerentur sine calore per septimanam sæpe movendo, et cola.

N O T A.

OMNIBUS his Vinis post colaturam addere licet Spiritus Vini Gallici vicesimam circiter partem, ut tutiora sint à fermentatione.

ACETUM MEDICATUM.

ACETUM SCILLITICUM.

℞ Scillarum ficcatarum (p.) libram unam,
Aceti (m.) libras sex.

MACERA Scillas in Aceto leni calore; deinde exprime, et seponè, ut fæces subsidant.

Aceto depurato adde Spiritus Vini tenuioris duodecimam circiter partem, ut diutius à fæculentiâ conservetur.

The proportion of the Vinegar to the Squills, both in the London and Edinburgh dispensatories, agrees with this. The directions for making it are likewise nearly the same, except that in the dispensatories the medicine is ordered to be purified by colature, in the form above by decantation. Fuller prefers the latter method, which is indeed the more effectual; for however fine this preparation is made by straining, it will upon standing deposite fresh fæces. The addition of a Vinous spirit, in order to preserve it, is well judged, but a high rectified Spirit is preferable to a low one, which should be rather added to the liquor before it is decanted than after, not only as it accelerates the purification, which it more perfectly effects, but likewise as it prevents its growing foul a second time, as it is apt to do on the affusion of the spirit.

S Y R U P I.

UBI pondus Sacchari non præscribitur, intelligendum est, in singulas liquoris mensuras librales pondus Sacchari ad Syrupos vel è Vino, vel ex Sùccis fructuum horæorum conficiendos, esse debere unciarum viginti quinque; ad Syrupos reliquos unciarum vinginti novem. Saccharum sit albissimum, in pulverem redactum, et balnei calore liquetur, nisi aliter præscriptum sit; et Syrupus confectus seponendus est in posterum diem, quando crusta saccharina, si quæ supernatet, auferenda est.

In the Syrups the Committee, besides retrenching the great luxuriance in many of the long and operose compositions, have thought it necessary to caution against the usual custom among the apothecaries of making their Syrup with a coarse kind of sugar, which the Committee think a practice fit to be redress'd. As in the common method of making Syrups, equal weights of liquor and sugar are boiled together, and half the liquor wasted before the Syrup is finished, the Syrup will be a little cleared from the foul part of the sugar by the scum which will rise in the boiling. But the refining of sugar and the making of Syrups are two distinct operations, that should not be united: for as the scum which rises from the sugar may carry away with it some of the tinging parts of the liquor, nay will certainly do it in a considerable degree, if whites of eggs are used more effectually to clarify the Syrup; so the sugar will notwithstanding be but imperfectly purified. The Sugar-bakers in their refining not only separate from the sugar, what can be parted by a decoction clarified with whites of eggs, but besides get out of it, after this operation, the gross oily parts, which the purification by decoction and clarifying does not separate. And as this is a part disagreeable to the taste, so it is very offensive to weak stomachs.

‘ *stomachs. For this reason all the Syrups are here*
‘ *ordered to be prepared with double refined sugar,*
‘ *the purging Syrups not excepted. Indeed, as purge-*
‘ *ing medicines are in general not grateful to the sto-*
‘ *mach, it appears extremely improper, unnecessarily to*
‘ *increase their offensiveness. By the use of the finest*
‘ *sugar the labour in making a Syrup is much lessen’d;*
‘ *for this sugar will dissolve entire and clear in wa-*
‘ *ter; so that nothing more is necessary for making a*
‘ *Syrup with such sugar, than to dissolve a proper*
‘ *quantity in the liquor by a gentle heat; unless the li-*
‘ *quor be very much loaded from the ingredients: Then*
‘ *it is necessary, for procuring a perfect union between*
‘ *the liquor and sugar, to add the sugar in a less pro-*
‘ *portion, and to boil the Syrup to its consistence.*’

The use of fine sugar, in making Syrups, is certainly very commendable; and the reasons which the Committee have given above for rejecting the coarser sorts, and for forbidding the Syrups to be clarified by despumation, are just: but whether this affair is not carry’d on with too great a nicety, reasonably to expect the apothecaries compliance, is to be as justly doubted. For altho’ it is granted, that the coarsest sorts of sugar should never be employed in the making of any kind of Syrup, yet it does not follow that the use of the very finest of all deserves to be particularly insisted on, but that those of an intermediate degree of purity may have their use, to the advantage of the compounder, without at all prejudicing the Syrup either as to its taste or efficacy.

S Y R U P U S de A C E T O simplex.

℞ Aceti (m.) libras duas,

Sacchari albissimi (p.) libras quinque.

LIQUATO Saccharo balnei calore fiat Syrupus.

This

This Syrup has passed thro' all the editions of the London dispensatory unalter'd, unless in the phrase of the directions to the apothecary, and in its title, which in all of them is Syrupus Acetosus.

SYRUPUS de ACETO cum ALLIO.

℞ Seminum Carui,

Fœniculi dulcis ana (p.) drachmas duas,
 Radicis Allii concisæ (p.) sesquidrachmam,
 Sacchari albissimi (p.) libram unam,
 Aceti (m.) libram unam.

COQUE Acetum circiter ad dimidias, sub finem addendo primum semina, postea allium, et vas tegatur. Postquam refrixerit, cola. In mensura unciarum sex colaturæ balnei colore dissolve Saccharum.

Garlick seems to be a very improper ingredient for a Syrup, not only as its taste and smell are extremely disagreeable to most people, and which may be somewhat concealed, and consequently more commodiously exhibited in other forms, but also as little medicinal efficacy can be expected from the quantity which can possibly be employed in a Syrup, without rendering it unmeasurably offensive. Certainly a dram and a half of Garlick can do little more in a pound and a half of Syrup than render it nauseous.

SYRUPUS de ALTHÆA.

℞ Radicum recentium Althææ (p.) uncias tres,
 Glycyrrhizæ,

Foliorum Siccatorum Althææ,

Malvæ ana (p.) unciam unam,

Sacchari albissimi (p.) libras quatuor,

Aquæ (m.) libras octo.

COQUE aquam cum Radicibus et cæteris ad dimidias. Postquam penitus frigefacta est, effunde et exprime.

exprime. Liqueor seponatur per noctem, ut fæces subsidant. Mane, effuso liquore claro, addendo Saccharum coque ad pondus librarum sex.

The Syrup of Marsh-mallows of the London dispensatory has surprisingly past, unalter'd, thro' all the revisals of the College, altho' it is an absurd composition; for its ingredients are not only too numerous, but many of them are unfit for this form, and likewise disagree with the general intention of the medicine. Quincy, whose remarks on Syrups are well worth reading, condemns this as a trifling preparation. What can be expected from two or three spoonfuls of a Syrup, when the decoction, of which five pounds, or thereabouts, of Syrup are made, may be taken at a draught or two without any considerable effect? The Syrup above is as useless as the old one, but not equally culpable with respect to its ingredients, which are more uniform and fewer, altho' still too numerous; for what additional effect can possibly be expected in six pounds of Syrup from two ounces of Mallow-leaves, altho' both the kinds are made use of, as directed?

SYRUPUS CORTICUM AURANTIORUM.

℞ Flavedinis exterioris recentium Corticum Aurantiorum (p.) uncias octo,
Aquæ bullientis (m.) libras quinque.

MACERA per noctem vase clauso, et mane colatura tepefiat balnei calore vase tecto, et in eâ dissolve Sacchari albissimi in pulverem redacti q. s. ut fiat Syrupus.

EODEM modo paratur Syrupus Corticum Limonium.

This is a very agreeable Syrup, and is not only more simple and elegant with regard to its composition than that of the College; but its preparation is likewise more prudently directed by infusion than by decoction; which,

which, however cautiously managed, exhales the more volatile and fragrant parts of the peel.

SYRUPUS à SUCCO AURANTIORUM.

℞ Succi Aurantiorum Hispalensium post fæcum subfidentiam colati (m.) libras tres,

Sacchari albissimi q. f. pro Succo acido.

BALNEI calore solvatur Saccharum, ut fiat Syrupus.

The College have directed this Syrup to be prepared by boiling, but it is more scientifically ordered in the directions above to be made by leisurely dissolving a sufficient quantity of sugar in the juice with a moderate heat in a bath; for, as Quincy has observed, hasty and much boiling not only hurts the pungency of the acid, but also subjects the medicine to run into candy.

SIMILITER conficiuntur Syrupi è succis

Cydoniorum,

Limonum,

Mororum,

Ribesiorum,

Rubrorum Idæorum,

SYRUPUS BALSAMICUS.

℞ Balsami Tolutani (p.) uncias octo,

Aquæ (m.) libras tres.

COQUE per duas vel tres horas in vase circulatorio, vel saltem in matraccio longi colli, orificio leviter tecto. Colaturæ frigidæ admisce Sacchari albissimi q. f. ut fiat Syrupus.

The process for making this Syrup is tedious and expensive, and not so advantageous as it at first appears to be. Fuller directs it to be made by boiling in an open vessel, and says, that tho' many fragrant parts exhale, yet upon trial the Syrup so made will be found as rich, both in its balsamic smell and taste, as that prepared in a
circula-

circulatory vessel according to Bates's form, from whom these directions seem originally taken. In the Edinburgh dispensatory, this medicine is made in a more simple manner, by mixing a quantity of a solution of the Balsam made with Spirit of wine with a suitable proportion of the white Syrup. This last is the more eligible method, if the Syrup be intended for any considerable purposes. But if in preparing this medicine by decoction, either in a circulatory or open vessel, one half of the sugar be added, the water will act powerfully as a Menstruum on the Balsam, and the Syrup will be richly impregnated with its virtues.

SYRUPUS CARYOPHYLLORUM rubrorum.

℞ Florum Caryophyllorum rubrorum recentium præcisis unguibus (p.) libras duas,
Aquæ bullientis (m.) libras sex.

MACERENTUR per noctem ; et in colaturâ balnei calore dissolve Sacchari albissimi q. s. ut fiat Syrupus.

The directions for making this Syrup, in the last edition of the dispensatory, were altered from the foregoing much to the disadvantage of the preparation. For the proportions of the water and sugar are so ill adjusted, that a long decoction is necessary to reduce them into the consistence of a Syrup, which spoils its colour and flavour. The Committee have therefore justly preferred the old form. Fuller injudiciously adds to this composition Clove spice, for it greatly abates the delicacy of the colour and flavour, for which this Syrup is only valued.

SYRUPUS CHALYBEATUS.

℞ Vini Chalybeati (m.) libras duas,
 Sacchari albissimi in pulverem redacti q. s. pro
 vino.
 BALNEI calore fiat Syrupus.

There are two methods of preparing this Syrup directed in the dispensatory, one with the solution of Salt of Steel, the other with Steel-wine, which last only is here retained, and is that commonly followed by the apothecaries: It is certainly the most eligible in every respect. Quincy has observed, that this Syrup is apt to run into candy, which is probably owing to the decoction ordered by the College. The Committee therefore have prudently directed it to be made without boiling, not only with regard to this circumstance, but likewise to prevent the disagreeable alteration, which a boiling heat occasions in wines.

SYRUPUS CROCI.

℞ Vini Crocei, q. v.
 Sacchari albissimi q. s. pro vino.
 BALNEI calore fiat Syrupus.

Saffron is excellently fitted for the form of a Syrup, as a sufficient dose of it may be contained in a reasonable compass.

SYRUPUS CYDONIORUM
 compositus.

℞ Succo Cydoniorum defæcati (m.) libras tres,
 Cinnamomi,
 Caryophyllorum aromaticorum,
 Zingiberis ana (p.) scrupulum unum,
 Vini rubri (m.) libram unam.

Succus

Succus cum aromatibus digeratur cinerum calore per horas sex: Deinde adde Vinum, et cola. Colaturæ adde Sacchari q. s. ut fiat Syrupus.

This Syrup is here called compound Syrup of Quinces, to distinguish it from that usually found in the shops, which is prepared from the juice only, as described above in the preparing the Syrup of the juice of Oranges. In the College book this is much less artificially prepared by boiling the Quince-juice, which takes off greatly from the astringency, for which this medicine is chiefly esteemed. Fuller leaves out the spices, and adds the flowers of Balaustines, which certainly agree as to the intention of the medicine, and give it an elegant colour. But perhaps the entire rejection of all the spices is not so commendable; for altho' the Ginger and Cloves are superfluous, yet the Cinnamon is undoubtedly an unexceptionable ingredient.

S Y R U P U S H E D E R Æ

terrestris.

℞ Foliorum Hederæ terrestris Siccatorum (p.) libram dimidiam,

Aquæ bullientis (m) libras sex.

MACERA per aliquot horas, et in colaturâ dissolvendo Sacchari albissimi q. s. fiat Syrupus.

This Syrup has not as yet received the sanction of the College, although it has been long made in some particular shops. Quincy justly remarks, that it is not so good as the infusion; for the sugar will not lie long with it without fretting, which quite spoils it, and makes it sour and griping. But the general objection against most Syrups certainly prevails against this, that the quantity of sugar necessary to give them a proper consistence, makes their exhibition in a quantity, sufficient to answer any valuable purpose, quite inconvenient.

SYRUPUS HYSTERICUS.

℞ Foliorum siccatorum Pulegii (p.) uncias quatuor,
 Artemisiæ (p.) uncias duas,
 Nardi Indicæ,
 Cinnamomi ana (p.) drachmas duas,
 Aquæ bullientis (m.) libras sex.

MACERA per aliquot horas, et in colaturâ dissolve
 balnei calore Sacchari albissimi q. f. ut fiat Syrupus.

*This Syrup is calculated to supply the place of the Syrupus de Artemisia of the College, which was croud-
 ed with a vast number of useless ingredients, altho' in
 the last edition of the dispensatory it had received con-
 siderable alterations, many articles being thrown out,
 and the manner of preparing it directed more scientifi-
 cally. The Committee have gone farther, and brought
 this monstrous composition to some degree of elegance
 and simplicity. The more efficacious only of the ingre-
 dients are retained, the process shortened, and better
 adapted to preserve the virtue of the whole. But with
 all these emendations this Syrup is not quite free
 from objection. The Cinnamon is not a well chosen
 spice ; for it does not coincide with the rest of the in-
 gredients, either in intention, flavour or taste ; and the
 Artemisia deserves as much to be rejected from this com-
 position, as its name from the title.*

SYRUPUS à MECONIO,

five

DIACODION.

℞ Caputum Papaveris albi siccatorum, feminibus ex-
 emptis (p.) libras tres cum dimidiâ,
 Aquæ cōgios sex.

CAPITA conscindantur, et in aquâ coquantur,
 sæpe movendo, ne urantur, donec tertia tantum pars
 liquoris

liquoris remaneat. Remove ab igne, et exprime fortiter. Deinde coquendo redige ad mensuram librarum circiter quatuor, et, dum adhuc fervet, cola, primum per cribrum, deinde per pannum laneum tenue, et sepone per noctem, ut fæces subsidant. Mane effusum liquorem clarum coque cum pondere sacchari albissimi librarum sex, donec pondus totius sit librarum novem, vel paulo plus, ut fiat Syrupus idoneæ spissitudinis.

Care has been taken in particular to describe, with as much exactness as possible, the preparation of Diacodion, a Syrup of the greatest consequence of any, and yet at present scarce any one is more negligently described.

Notwithstanding all the care which the Committee have taken about this Syrup, it will still greatly differ in its strength; for in some seasons the poppy-heads will contain more opium in proportion to their weight than in others, nor will the different skill of the operator, and certain circumstances in the operation itself, contribute a little to render this Syrup unequal in strength; altho' the directions, which are set down with a minute detail of circumstances, be observed with the utmost care. The writers of the Edinburgh dispensatory seem to have well weighed the inconveniences which attend the usual methods of preparing this Syrup, and accordingly have ordered the decoction of the poppy-heads in a manner which sufficiently shews their skill in pharmacy. But perhaps all the pains hitherto taken in the preparation of this medicine are as unnecessary as defective; for if an opiate be really wanted in the form of a Syrup, and if it be absolutely necessary to determine, in a very exact manner, the strength of the Syrup with regard to the Opium, it would be more to the purpose to dissolve a certain quantity of purified Opium, well separated from its resinous parts, in a certain quantity of the white Syrup,

or

or rather in some water to be boiled down to a certain pitch, and then made into a Syrup with a sufficient quantity of sugar without any farther boiling.

S Y R U P U S P Æ O N I Æ.

℞ Radicis Pæoniæ recentis (p.) uncias quatuor,
Foliorum ficcatorum Roris-marini cum floribus (p.)
unciam unam,
Florum Lavendulæ (p.) drachmas tres,
Radicis Zingiberis,
Seminum Cardamomi minoris,
Caryophyllorum aromaticorum,
Nucis Moschatæ ana (p.) drachmas duas,
Aquæ bullientis (m.) libras tres.

MACERA per quatuor horas; deinde exprime liquorem, et post fæcum subsidentiam cola. Liquori colato adde Sacchari albissimi q. s. ut fiat Syrupus.

The Committee have very judiciously ordered this Syrup to be made by infusion rather than decoction, which must necessarily evaporate great part of the virtue of most its ingredients. They have likewise thrown out a great number of articles, all which are either unsuitable or unnecessary; but still too many are retained. Are the flowers of Lavender and Rosemary both necessary? or do four sorts of spices contribute any more virtue to the medicine, than can be with judgement obtained from a due quantity of one or two of them, at most.

SYRUPUS PAPAVERIS ERRATICI.

℞ Florum Papaveris Erraticum recentium (p.) libras quatuor,
Aquæ bullientis (m.) libras quatuor cum semisse.

AQUA floribus affusa imponatur super ignem, et flores sæpe moveantur, donec penitus madefiant, et quam primum in aquam demergantur, seponantur
per

per noctem ad macerandum. Postridie effundatur, et exprimatur liquor, et addendo Sacchari albissimi q. f. fiat Syrupus.

This Syrup is directed with a great deal of judgment, much of the trouble is saved, and some inconveniences, that attend the making of it according to the method prescribed by the College, prevented.

S Y R U P U S P E C T O R A L I S.

℞ Foliorum Trichomanis ficcatorum (p.) uncias quinque,

Glycyrrhizæ (p.) uncias quatuor,

Aquæ bullientis (m.) libras quinque.

MACERA per aliquot horas, et in colaturâ dissolve Sacchari albissimi q. f. ad Syrupum conficiendum.

This Syrup is named by the College from one of its ingredients Syrupus Capillorum Veneris, but as the Trichomanes or English Maiden-hair, has been long used in the shops for the true Capillus Veneris, which is difficultly procurable, and as this alteration cannot reasonably be objected to, the reformers of the dispensatory have complied with it, and have accordingly inserted the herb commonly made use of instead of that formerly directed, and at the same time, for the sake of propriety, given a new title to the composition. Fuller, in his Pharmacopœia Domestica describes a Syrup which he calls a Succedaneum to the Capillus Veneris, the ingredients of which, particularly the Maiden-hair, he finds great fault with, on the supposition that all its virtue flies away in drying. But in this he is certainly mistaken. His Succedaneum is not so well contrived as the Syrup he condemns; for its ingredients are not only too many, but oddly chosen.

SYRUPUS de QUINQUE RADICIBUS.

℞ Radicum ficcatorum Rusci,
 Fœniculi vulgaris,
 Asparagi,
 Petrofelini vulgaris,
 Apri ana (p.) uncias tres,
 Aceti (m.) libram unam,
 Aquæ (m.) libras novem.

COQUE Aquam cum radicibus, donec pars tertia consumatur. Postquam liquor refrixerit, effundatur, et exprimatur, et adde Acetum. Sepone per noctem, ut fæces subsidant. Mane effuso liquore claro, leni calore coque cum Sacchari albissimi pondere librarum decem ad Syrupi spissitudinem.

This Syrup is less pleasant, tho' not more efficacious than the common Syrup of Vinegar, for I believe no one will imagine that so small a quantity as this must necessarily be exhibited in, can have any effect which may be fairly attributed to those roots, from whose number this composition receives it's name and possibly its virtues.

SYRUPUS de RHABARBARO.

℞ Rhabarbari incisi (p.) uncias tres,
 Seminum Coriandri,
 Carui ana (p.) drachmas duas,
 Sacchari albissimi (p.) libras duas,
 Aquæ bullientis (m.) libras tres.

MACERA Rhabarbarum in aquâ per viginti quatuor horas, et exprime : deinde leniter coque ad mensuram libræ unius, sub finem addendo semina : postea sepone, donec fæces subsederint ; deinde iterum cola, et addito Saccharo coque ad pondus librarum trium.

The Committee have rejected the Sena and Violet leaves, which were ordered in the last edition of the College dispensatory; the one is an insignificant ingredient, and the other an improper and unnecessary one. They have likewise exchanged the Cinnamon and Ginger for Coriander and Fennel-seeds, which are more suitable spices, both with regard to the taste and medicinal intention of this Syrup. How the College came to retain the distilled waters of Succory and Fennel in the last amendment of their book, is more surprising than that they should be rejected in this; for the slightest knowledge in this part of pharmacy must convince any one of the absurdity, since whatever virtues they might be supposed to have, must be lost in the subsequent evaporation. This Syrup is not liable to the common objection of Syrups, but is undoubtedly a good medicine for the purposes it is designed: but it is submitted whether a simple infusion, or a slight decoction, is not greatly preferable to the continued one here directed, since the latter is not only unnecessary, but prejudicial; for as it has on the one hand been often observed, that purgative medicines lose considerably of their force and efficacy by long decoction, so on the other hand it is equally as plain, that a much less quantity of water than here ordered is sufficient to extract all the virtue of the Rhubarb.

SYRUPUS ROSARUM SOLUTIVUS.

DECOCTIONEM residuam post distillationem Florum Rosarum Damascenarum (p.) librarum quinque exprime, et denuo coquendo redige ad mensuram librarum quatuor, et sepone per noctem, ut fæces subsident. Mane effunde liquorem clarum, et adde Sacchari albissimi q. s. ut fiat leni calore Syrupus.

It is here proposed to indulge the apothecaries in the more frugal way of preparing this Syrup, which they
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have

have been long accustomed to, as there cannot be any material objection assigned against it, and as this may concur, amongst other concessions, to take from them all excuse for compounding medicines otherwise than as directed by the College.

SYRUPUS è ROSIS SICCIS.

℞ Rosarum rubrarum in sole celeriter siccatarum (p.)
uncias sex,

Aquæ bullientis (m.) libras quatuor.

MACERENTUR Rosæ per noctem; et addendo florum (p.) uncias duas, macerentur per aliam noctem. Mane colaturæ claræ adde Sacchari albissimi q. s. ut fiat Syrupus.

This Syrup has received no alterations in passing thro' all the editions of the Pharmacopœia; but the Committee have here offered a considerable amendment; for by prudently increasing the quantity of Roses, they have made the evaporation of the infusion unnecessary, as it is sufficiently strong without it; thus they have preserved, as far as these forms, in which sugar enters, will admit, the astringency of the Roses, the point manifestly aimed at in the original composition of this medicine.

SYRUPUS SIMPLEX.

℞ Aquæ calidæ q. v.

Sacchari albissimi q. s.

MISCE, ut fiat balnei calore Syrupus.

This Syrup has not as yet found its way into the Pharmacopœia of the royal College of physicians in London, but its real merit will undoubtedly introduce it into the next edition of their book, for it is not less elegant than simple, nor more simple than efficacious.

SYRUPUS

SYRUPUS de SPINA CERVINA.

℞ Succi Baccarum maturarum et recentium Spinæ
Cervinæ (m.) libras octo,
Cinnamomi,
Zingiberis,
Nucis Moschatæ ana (p.) unciam unam,
Sacchari albissimi (p.) libras septem.

SEPONE Succum per aliquot dies, ut fæces separen-
tur; deinde cola, et coque ad mensuram librarum
quatuor sub finem addendo Aromata. Deinde co-
laturæ adde Saccharum, ut fiat Syrupus.

*This Syrup is as disagreeable, tho' as useful an one
as any in the shops. The Committee have made two al-
terations in the form received by the College; the one is
the addition of Ginger, the other, the ordering
of the spices to be added at the end of the de-
coction. The Ginger seems a more eligible spice than
either the Cinnamon or the Nutmegs, especially in
point of taste, in this composition, but if admitted, the
other spices ought to be rejected as less agreeable, if not
quite unnecessary. The circumstance of adding the spices
at the end of the decoction was certainly prudent, as it
prevented the dissipation of their essential oil, in which
their virtue chiefly consists. The Committee, in their ge-
neral remarks on Syrups, insist on the use of double re-
fined sugar, particularly in preparing the purging Syrups,
to avoid unnecessarily increasing their offensiveness. The
Edinburgh dispensatory directs the coarser sort to
be used for this purpose, I suppose, as more suitable in
the intention of a purgative. But the juice of Buck-
thorn does not want the weak aid of sugar as a purga-
tive; which in the small quantity that is contained in a
dose of this Syrup, must be very trivial, and not worthy
of regard. Fine sugar therefore seems deservedly to be
preferred to the coarser sorts; but it is hardly to be ex-
pected, nor can it reasonably be insisted upon, that the*

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apothecary

apothecary should employ the whitest sort of all, since that of a moderate fineness, such as is used by the confectioners, cannot justly be excepted against.

SYRUPUS VIOLARUM.

℞ Florum Violarum recentium et bene coloratorum
(p.) libras duas,
Aquæ bullientis (m.) libras quinque.

MACERA per integrum diem in vase vitreo, vel saltem in terreo vitreato. Deinde effundatur liquor, et coletur per linteum tenue, diligenter evitatâ omni expressione. Postea incalescat in balneo, et addendo Sacchari albissimi q. s. fiat Syrupus.

This Syrup does not seem of importance enough to merit the extraordinary exactness, with which the Committee have described the process for making it. In the dispensatory the Violets are directed to be pressed, which is here judiciously forbid; for it injures the beautiful colour for which this Syrup is chiefly valued.

SYRUPUS SULPHURIS.

℞ Hepatis Sulphuris (p.) drachmas sex,
Vini albi (m.) libram unam.

DIGERE per triduum, et Vinum tinctum filtra. Deinde balnei calore solve Sacchari albissimi pondus librarum trium in aquæ mensurâ libræ dimidiæ, et postea adde Vinum tinctum, ut fiat Syrupus.

Wine is not so proper a liquor to make Syrups with as water, for it is very apt to dispose them to candy; but for this it seems less proper than for several others, both as a Menstruum, and as it is apt to precipitate the Sulphur. This preparation is taken from Bates, but has not as yet been received by the College. It is very disagreeable, and therefore not likely to come much into use.

S Y R U P U S Z I N G I B E R I S.

℞ Zingiberis tenuiter incisi (p.) uncias quatuor,
Aquæ bullientis (m.) libras tres.

MACERA per aliquot horas, et cola; deinde addendo Sacchari albissimi q. f. fiat Syrupus.

Ginger with a sugar of a moderate degree of fineness will make a Syrup as cheap as agreeable, and for some purposes very convenient. A slight decoction is preferable to the simple maceration here ordered; for it greatly expedites the process without any manifest inconvenience.

C O N F E C T I O A L K E R M E S.

℞ Succi granorum Kermes tepesacti, et colati (p.)
libras tres,

Aquæ Rosarum Damascenarum (m.) uncias sex,

Cinnamomi (p.) fescunciam,

Sacchari albissimi (p.) libram unam.

SACCHARUM cum Aquâ Rosarum balnei calore liquece in Syrupum; deinde immisce Succum Kermes, cui denique adde Cinnamomum in pulverem subtilissimum tritum.

This Confection is frequently ordered in extemporaneous prescriptions to be mixed with Juleps, the transparency of which the powder of Cinnamon in it spoils. It might be more convenient therefore for this purpose to extract the virtue of the Cinnamon, by infusing it in the Rose-water in a close vessel, and to strain it before it is added to the rest of the ingredients.

MELLA

MELLA et OXYMELITA.

MEL ÆGYPTIACUM.

℞ Æruginis minutissime tritæ (p.) uncias quinque,
Mellis (p.) uncias quatuordecim,
Aceti (m.) uncias septem.

COQUANTUR omnia simul leni igne ad idoneam spissitudinem, et colorem subrubrum. Ex hac mixturâ post aliquod tempus crassior pars subsidet: superior pars liquidior vocatur mel Ægyptiacum.

The Verdegrease is ordered by the College in a much larger proportion in the Unguentum Ægyptiacum than here directed. The alteration here seems taken from the Edinburgh dispensatory, with which this composition as to the proportion of the ingredients exactly agrees. The reduction of the quantity of the Verdegrease seems perfectly just, for it soon almost all subsides. The quantity still retained is a great deal too much; and instead of five ounces one or two at most is sufficient. The trouble and expence of making Verdegrease into a fine powder may be well spared, and the process more scientifically performed, by first dissolving in the Vinegar as much of the Verdegrease grossly powdered as it will take up, by being slightly boiled on it for some time; the solution is then to be decanted from the feces, mixed with the honey, and evaporated to a proper consistence.

MEL ELATINES.

℞ Succi Elatines depurati (m.) libras quatuor,
Mellis despumati (p.) libras quatuor.

COQUE ad debitam spissitudinem.

This medicine was introduced into the last dispensatory, but the present practice holds it in so little esteem, that

that it is not to be found in the prescriptions of the physician, or the shops of the apothecary. Whether the College will receive it in the next edition of their book, and the publick consequently entertain a better opinion of its virtues, time only, which determines the fate of medicines, will discover.

MELHELLEBORATUM.

℞ Radicum Hellebori albi ficcatarum et concifarum
(p.) libram unam,
Mellis despumati (p.) libras tres,
Aquæ puræ (m.) libras septem.

Post macerationem radicum per triduum in aquâ præscriptâ coque paululum; deinde factâ diligenti expressione, recoque cum melle præscripto ad mellis spissitudinem.

I cannot but look on this preparation as an unsafe one, and which ought to be rejected out of the Pharmacopœia, as it long has been out of all regular practice.

MELROSACEUM.

℞ Infusionis Rosarum rubrarum, ut in Syrupo de Rosis ficcis (m.) libram unam,
Mellis despumati (p.) libras duas cum semisse.
Coque ad debitam spissitudinem.

This preparation is nearly the same with the Mel Rosatum of the dispensatory. It might be prepared with more advantage to the medicine at one operation, by infusing the roses in the honey, by which means the decoction otherwise necessary might be avoided, and the virtue of the roses preserved as effectually as in the Syrupus de Rosis ficcis.

MEL

MEL SOLUTIVUM.

℞ Liqueoris residui post distillationem Aquæ Rosarum
 Damascenarum cocti, ut in Syrupo Rosarum
 solutivo (m) libras tres,
 Semen Cymini parum contusorum, et in no-
 dulo ligatorum (p.) unciam unam,
 Sacchari rubri (p.) libras quatuor,
 Mellis (p.) libras duas.

COQUE liquorem cum seminibus circiter horæ qua-
 drantem; deinde, addito Saccharo et Melle, leviter
 coque ad mellis liquidi spissitudinem.

This preparation is well enough contrived for the purposes it is designed for, and is undoubtedly preferable to the Mel Mercuriale. As something of this kind seems very convenient to be kept in the shops, this and the foregoing preparation, which is at present pretty much in use, may be deservedly retained. It is surprising to me that the Committee have not rejected the Mel Elatines and Helleboratum, since they declare that the primary intention of the College, in appointing the review of the Pharmacopœia, was to adjust it to those changes which time has occasioned in the course of business, and that they have made it their first care, to throw out all those medicines which are no longer prescribed in general practice.

OXYMEL de ALLIO.

℞ Semen Carui,
 Fœnicuii dulcis ana (p.) drachmas
 duas,
 Allii concisi (p.) sesquidrachmam,
 Mellis despumati,
 Sacchari albissimi ana (p.) libram dimidiam,
 Aceti (m.) libram unam.

COQUE

MELLA et OXYMELITA. 145

COQUE Acetum circiter ad dimidias sub finem addendo Semina, postea Allium, et vas tegatur. Postquam refrixerit, cola. In mensurâ unciarum sex colaturæ dissolve Balnei calore Mel, et Saccharum.

This composition is certainly liable to all the objections which have been made before to the Syrupus de Aceto cum Allio, from which it differs very little.

OXYMEL SCILLITICUM.

℞ Mellis despumati (p.) libras tres,
Aceti Scillitici (m.) libras duas.
COQUE leni igne ad Syrupi spissitudinem.

OXYMEL SIMPLEX.

℞ Mellis (p.) libras duas,
Aceti (m.) libram unam.
COQUE leni igne ad Syrupi liquidioris spissitudinem.

These two last are very elegant compositions ; the first is frequently met with in prescription, but the latter very rarely, tho' perhaps in regard to its medicinal efficacy it is not much inferior, as it is certainly superior in point of elegance and simplicity.

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TROCHISCI,

T R O C H I S C I,

et

T A B E L L Æ.

SACCHARUM ROSATUM.

℞ Florum Rosarum rubrarum demptis unguis siccat-
torum (p.) unciam unam,
Sacchari albissimi (p.) libram unam.

FUNDATUR Saccharum ad ignemin mensurâ uncia-
rum quatuor aquæ puræ; quâ sensim absumptâ, rosas
in pulverem redactas admisce, simulque in marmor
effunde, ut fiant Tabellæ.

*This will look more beautiful to the eye when pre-
pared as above with water, than when made with the
juice of Roses, as directed in the London and Edinburgh
dispensatories, but its medicinal virtue is in proportion
decreased. The confectioners generally prepare this
for the apothecary, and it must be allowed that they have
rather a more elegant method of doing it.*

T R O C H I S C I albi RHASIS.

℞ Cerussæ (p.) uncias quinque,
Sarcocollæ (p.) fescunciam,
Amyli (p.) unciam unam,
Gummi Arabici,
Tragacanthæ ana (p.) unciam dimidiam,
Camphoræ (p.) drachmam dimidiam.

OMNIA in pulverem contendantur, et aquâ Ro-
sarum gradatim humectando fiant Trochisci.

These

These Troches have passed thro' several editions of the dispensatory without any alteration. The quantity of the Camphire in the form above is lessened, and the medicine would be fitter for some purposes if it were entirely rejected. The forming this composition into Troches answers no manner of purpose, but is quite unnecessary, since they must be reduced into powder before they can be used. The ingredients are not quite unexceptionable; for it is greatly to be doubted whether the Sarcocolla is really of any service; and certainly one of the two gums is superfluous, since they are both of the same virtue.

T R O C H I S C I B E C H I C I albi.

℞ Sacchari albißimi (p.) fefquilibram,
 Amyli (p.) fefcunciam,
 Radicis Glycyrrhizæ (p.) drachmas fex,
 Iridis (p.) unciam dimidiam.

MUCILAGINE Gummi Tragacanthæ fiant Trochifci.

These Troches are directed nearly in the same manner in all the editions of the dispensatory. Both sugar and sugar-candy were ridiculoufly ordered in the old form. The Edinburgh Pharmacopœia have given the preference to the sugar-candy, and directed that only as the more elegant of the two; but the Committee have more judiciously chofe sugar, which is quite as good as the other, and much cheaper. The powder of Liquorice, which is a very good ingredient in this composition, is rarely to be met with genuine; and as it is to be feared that the substances, which are used for it, may sometimes be prejudicial, its juice might more conveniently supply its place.

T R O C H I S C I B E C H I C I

nigri.

℞ Succi Glycyrrhizæ,
 Sacchari albissimi ana (p.) uncias decem,
 Gummi Tragacanthæ (p.) uncias sex.
 AQUA humectando fiant Trochisci.

By some error, powder of Liquorice is ordered in the last edition of the College dispensatory instead of the inspissated juice, which gives these Troches their name and colour. The Committee have corrected this mistake, and rejected the sweet Almonds and Mucilage of Quince-seeds out of this composition; the first is an improper ingredient on many accounts, and the latter is a trivial and insignificant one.

T R O C H I S C I de C A R A B E.

℞ Succini præparati (p.) uncias tres,
 Cornu Cervi usti, et præparati,
 Gummi Arabici,
 Tragacanthæ,
 Corallii rubri præparati,
 Acaciæ,
 Hypocistidis,
 Balaustiorum,
 Mastiches,
 Laccæ,
 Semen papaveris nigri ana (p.) unciam unam,
 Thuris,
 Croci ana (p.) drachmas sex,
 Opii (p.) drachmas tres.
 OMNIA in pulverem redacta, aquâ gradatim humectando fiant Trochisci.

This medicine is passed over by the Committee without any other alteration, than that of tripling the quantity

tity of the ingredients, in order to avoid fractions in the weight, and substituting common water for the Mucilage of Fleawort-seeds made in Plantain-water ; but surely its ingredients are too numerous, and introduced on principles too absurd, for the dignity of the College any longer to espouse : The Edinburgh dispensatory has thrown out the Gum Lac, which is quite insoluble, and likewise the black Poppy-seeds, which are not only too bulky an ingredient, but a quite useless one in compositions where Opium is employed. Some new ingredients are likewise received, which, particularly the Japan Earth, perfectly coincide with the general intention of the medicine ; but notwithstanding the composition is not much mended. It would swell this remark to too great a length to criticise upon every particular that deserves to be rejected ; I shall therefore only name such as seem most worthy of being retained. Gum Tragacanth, Hypocistis, Balauftines, and Opium. The making up these ingredients into the form of Troches is perfectly needless ; and as I am well assured no one solid reason can be offered for giving this trouble, the Physician cannot without impeachment of his judgment insist upon it.

T R O C H I S C I de M Y R R H A.

℞ Myrrhæ (p.) fescunciam,
 Foliorum ficcatorum Rutæ,
 Mentastri,
 Dictamni Cretici,
 Seminum Cymini,
 Asæ foetidæ,
 Sagapeni,
 Castorei Russiensis,
 Opopanacis ana (p.) unciam unam.

SPECIES simul in pulverem contundantur, per cribrum trajiciantur, deinde aquâ subinde humectando fiant Trochisci.

This

This medicine has already undergone several alterations for the better. In the form above, given by the Committee, the trouble of dissolving the gums in a decoction of Mugwort is laid aside as needless, since they will readily powder with the rest of the ingredients. The labour of making the Species into Troches may certainly be well spared, as answering no one purpose. Notwithstanding the ingredients, of which this composition is formed, very well agree in one main intention, yet they are certainly too numerous to be all retained. Two of the herbs and two of the fetid gums may be omitted, without at all injuring the medicine with regard to its efficacy.

T R O C H I S C I de S C I L L A.

℞ Scillæ coctæ (p.) uncias sex,
Farinæ tritici (p.) uncias quatuor.

CONTUNDE simul, et forma in Trochiscos leni calore ficcandos.

Trochisci de Scilla for the Theriaca are retained, because it is intended to continue the ancient form of using baked squills; and the making them up (after taking) into Troches with flower seems to be the most convenient way of drying them; we have directed common Wheat-flower, that being most at hand, and as fit for the purpose as any other.

T R O C H I S C I de S U L P H U R E.

℞ Florum Sulphuris lotorum (p.) uncias duas,
Sacchari albillimi (p.) uncias quatuor.

CONTUNDANTUR simul, et Mucilagine Seminum Cydoniorum subinde humectando fiant Trochisci.

This elegant way of exhibiting Sulphur has been a considerable time in use, but is not received as yet into the London dispensatory. In the Edinburgh, the propor-

tion of Sugar is considerably greater than is ordered in the form above, which serves only to increase the bulk of the medicine unnecessarily. It has been before observed, that the Mucilage of Quince-seeds is not at all preferable to the Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth.

TROCHISCI de TERRA JAPONICA.

℞ Terræ Japonicæ,

Gummi Arabici ana (p.) uncias duas,

Sacchari Rosati (p.) uncias sedecim.

CONTUNDENDO, et aquâ humectando fiant Trochisci.

This composition is far more elegant and efficacious than that of the College. Sugar of Roses, which the Committee order to be used instead of plain Sugar, is vastly preferable; nor is the alteration less judicious of using a certain quantity of Gum in powder, and then making the Troches up with water instead of the Mucilage.

TABELLÆ CARDIALGICÆ.

℞ Cretæ præparatæ (p.) uncias duas,

Chelarum Cancrorum præparatarum (p.) unciam unam,

Boli Armenæ (p.) drachmas duas,

Corallii rubri præparati,

Margaritarum præparatarum ana (p.) drachmam unam,

Nucis Moschatæ (p.) scrupulum unum,

Sacchari albissimi (p.) libram unam.

OMNIBUS in pulverem redactis, aquâ Rosarum Damascenarum fiant Tabellæ.

There is no preparation under this title either in the London or Edinburgh Pharmacopæias. Bates gives one in his book, which is a far more judicious composition than that here described. What virtue have the
Coral

Coral and Testacea, in the intention of this medicine, which the Chalk has not? Does the Armenian Bole any way contribute to it, or rather does it not manifestly disagree with the other ingredients?

P U L V E R E S.

P U L V I S A N T I L Y S S U S.

℞ Lichenis Cinerei Terrestris (p.) uncias duas,
 Piperis Nigri (p.) unciam unam.
 FIAT Pulvis.

The medicine directed under this name, in some editions of the London dispensatory, was composed of a great number of herbs, which differed from one another in their sensible qualities as much as possible. But this discordant composition was soon rejected, and the medicine above described, introduced in its room, as an efficacious one for the purposes expressed in its title. It is greatly to be wished, that the efficacy of this medicine, in preventing the terrible disorders occasioned by the bite of a mad dog, was certain, and proved by incontestable facts. Certainly it would well become the dignity of the Royal College of Physicians of London to make the most exact inquiry into the merit of every remedy, before they received it into their Pharmacopœia, and to be well acquainted with, and thoroughly convinced of the real efficacy of particular ones, however recommended for the cure of this or that disorder, before they prefixed titles to them, expressing their particular virtues; that the authority they so justly deserve, for their eminent learning and consummate knowledge in every part of medicine, may be preserved without any impeachment.

PULVIS ARI COMPOSITUS.

℞ Radicis Ari recentis (p.) uncias duas,
 Gladioli Lutei,
 Pimpinellæ Saxifragæ ana (p.) unciam
 unam,
 Oculorum Cancrorum præparatorum (p.) unciam
 dimidiam,
 Cinnamomi,
 Salis Absinthii ana (p.) drachmam unam.
 FIAT pulvis vase clauso servandus.

This composition has continued thro' several editions of the dispensatory without any considerable alteration. The Edinburgh physicians in their Pharmacopœia, with Fuller, expressly order the Calamus Aromaticus, or Acorus Verus, instead of the Acorus Vulgaris: But the Committee prefer the latter, and in the form above, have to prevent any confusion rejected the name common to both these roots, and inserted one which more clearly distinguishes the latter. This alteration does not seem, if we fully consider the intention of the medicine, of any great consequence; for altho' the Gladiolus Luteus more nearly resembles the root from which this composition takes its name, yet it might be entirely rejected, for its virtues are too inconsiderable to be wanted amidst more efficacious ingredients. The Cinnamon seems altogether useless, in the small quantity it is here reduced to. What virtue can be expected from one dram of this spice among four ounces and a half of other ingredients?

PULVIS CEPHALICUS.

℞ Foliorum siccatorum Asari,
 Majoranæ,
 Mari Syriaci,
 Florum siccatorum Lavendulæ, singulorum pon-
 dera æqualia.
 FIAT Pulvis.

The Committee have judiciously thrown out the flowers of the Lilly of the Valley, which are ordered in the College book; for their smell is entirely lost in this preparation. The Marum Syriacum, which is here introduced, is a most excellent ingredient, and if carefully dried, will alone answer all the purposes of this composition. The Pulvis Cephalicus of the Edinburgh dispensatory is a far less eligible medicine than that above, for some of its ingredients are exceptionable, while every one of the latter is well chosen.

PULVIS è CHELIS CANCRORUM
compositus.

℞ Apicum nigrorum Chelarum Cancrorum præparatorum (p.) libram unam,
Margaritarum præparatarum,
Oculorum Cancrorum præparatorum,
Corallii rubri præparati,
Succini albi præparati,
Cornu Cervi calcinati, et præparati,
Lapidis Bezoar orientalis præparati ana (p.) uncias duas.

OMNIA misce, et aquâ humectando in globulos forma, tempore usûs in pulverem redigendos.

Formerly this medicine was ordered to be made up with the jelly of viper's skins, and carefully dried. In the last dispensatory of the College, the viper's skins were thrown out, and Gum Arabic introduced in their place. In the draught for a new dispensatory, the reformers have rejected them both, and used common water alone, but not very properly, since pure water wants the tenacity necessary to hold the ball together. The most remarkable alteration which this celebrated medicine has received, is a gradual increase of the quantities of its ingredients. In one edition of the dispensatory they were directed in half ounces, in another in whole ounces, and
now

now at length the reformation has advanced them to two ounces. The Edinburgh writers have thrown aside the useless trouble of making up this composition into balls, as answering no one end, and directed it to be kept in powder, which is the form it must be reduced into before it can be exhibited. Whether the Bezoar has any qualities in it, as a medicine equal to its price, I will not take upon me absolutely to determine, nor is it the point which deserves to be consider'd in this place. As an ingredient in this composition, it's quantity is too small to produce any effect even in the opinion of its most sanguine admirers. This expensive ingredient should therefore be rejected out of the form, as it usually is out of the medicine as prepared in the shops, lest a gross deceit be put upon the patient. As to the rest of the ingredients, they are too absurd to deserve a particular comment. Coral, Pearls, and the black tips of crab's claws, may please such as can taste the titles of medicines, but are not in fact equal to the more simple Testacea; one of which is preferable, as a medicine, to all the ingredients which compose this.

PULVIS COMITIS WARWICENSIS.

℞ Scammonii (p.) uncias duas,
 Antimonii Diaphoretici (p.) unciam unam,
 CrySTALLORUM Tartari (p.) unciam dimidiam.
 FIAT Pulvis.

This bath passed thro' several editions of the College dispensatory unaltered. In the form above, the unnecessary and troublesome method of preparing the Scammony with the fumes of Sulphur is justly omitted. The other ingredients remain the same in every respect.

PULVIS ad EPILEPSIAM INFANTUM.

℞ Chelarum Cancrorum præparatarum (p.) uncias
sex,

Margaritarum præparatarum (p.) uncias duas,

Radiciſ Pæoniæ,

Dictamni albi,

Viſci vulgaris,

Seminum Pæoniæ ana (p.) unciam unam,

Atriplicis (p.) unciam dimidiam.

FIAT pulvis.

This Powder is calculated to ſupply the place of the Pulvis ad Guttetam, which certainly was a very exuberant and injudicious compoſition. The red Coral, the Elks-hoof, the burnt Hart's-horn, Iacintb-ſtone, the occidental and oriental Bezoar, Gold-leaves, and Human-skull, are without doubt juſtly rejected as ſavouring more of ſuperſtition than uſe, and their places well ſupplied by Crabs-claws and Pearls, tho' one of theſe may be omitted as ſuperfluous. But I cannot find any material objection againſt the wild Valerian-root and the Contrayerva, which ſeem to me much more valuable than any of the ingredients which the Committee have retained. In the Edinburgh diſpensatory is inſerted a medicine, under the title of Pulvis Antiepilepticus de Gutteta dictus, which, as the commentator obſerves, appears to be a much more effectual medicine than that adopted by the London College: but I cannot be of his opinion, that the Human-skull, the Elks-hoof and red Coral are the only exceptionable ingredients; for the white Dittany, the Piony-ſeeds, and perhaps the Miſletoe of the Oak, all which are retained in the form above, are inſignificant ingredients, eſpecially in the trifling quantities they muſt neceſſarily here be given in. This powder, as the title expreſſes, is by the reformers calculated more immediately for children, which perhaps is the reaſon of their increaſing the quantity of the abſorbent

bent Powders, and retaining only the more insipid ingredients.

PULVIS HELVETII.

℞ Aluminis (p.) drachmas tres,
Sanguinis Draconis (p.) drachmam unam.

LIQUEFIANT simul, et frige facta in pulverem redigantur.

This occurs in the Edinburgh dispensatory under the title of Pulvis Stypticus. The ingredients are the same in both, but the proportions are something different. In the Edinburgh half an ounce of Rock-allum is directed to be powdered with the Dragon's-blood. In the form above they are ordered to be melted together, but this circumstance is quite unnecessary, as it cannot possibly be of any service to the medicine.

PULVIS de SENA.

℞ Foliorum Senæ,
Cremoris Tartari, ana (p.) uncias duas,
Scammonii (p.) unciam dimidiam,
Caryophyllorum Aromaticorum,
Cinnamomi,
Zingiberis,
Semen Coriandri ana (p.) drachmas duas.

SCAMMONIUM per se, cætera simul in pulverem redigantur; deinde misceantur.

This is called Pulvis Diasenæ, by the College. The Committee have thrown out the Galingales and Bishops-weed, and in their room inserted Ginger and Coriander-seeds, which, tho' more suitable to the intention, had better be left out, for they unnecessarily increase the number of the ingredients, but add not to the virtue of the medicine.

PULVIS

PULVIS de TRAGACANTHA.

℞ Gummi Tragacanthæ (p.) uncias duas,
 Radicis Althææ (p.) fescunciam,
 Gummi Arabici (p.) unciam unam,
 Amyli (p.) unciam dimidiam,
 Radicis Glycyrrhizæ (p.) drachmas tres,
 Sacchari crySTALLINI albi (p.) uncias tres.

OMNIA simul in pulverem terantur.

This is called in the College dispensatory Species Diatragacanthi frigida. The Committee have justly thrown out the seeds, which soon become rancid and nauseous, insomuch, as to act in a manner quite contrary to the intention of the medicine, and sometimes greatly to disorder the constitution. The Edinburgh dispensatory has likewise rejected all the seeds but one. But this composition still consists of too many ingredients. The Marsh-mallow-root is certainly an excellent ingredient in the intention of this medicine, but is rather too bulky for this form. The Gum Arabic is not wanted in the same medicine where Gum Tragacanth is employed; nor can I apprehend that the trifling quantity of Liquorice-powder can any ways contribute to the advantage of this preparation.

HIERA PICRA.

℞ Aloes (p.) uncias duodecim,
 Canellæ albæ (p.) uncias tres.

SEORSIM in pulverem contundantur; deinde miscantur.

Hiera Picra is a very ancient composition; but as it was originally an Eleætuary, and now with us is more used in tincture, its ingredients deserve a particular review, that so eminent a medicine may be render'd as little disagreeable, in taste and flavour, as possible;

a circum-

• a circumstance much more worthy of regard in its pre-
• sent, than in its ancient form. The original species,
• besides the Aloes, were Cinnamon, Spikenard, Xylobalsa-
• mum, and often Schænanthus also. Of these the Xylobal-
• samum is little known to us; nothing has been brought
• into Europe under that name, but dry sticks without either
• taste or smell. Our Pharmacopœia has supplied this
• defect by substituting Mace in its room. But at the
• last revisal the medicine was much more altered on
• account of the exceptionable flavour of some of the
• ingredients; and it has been now thought proper to take
• this composition still farther into examination. The
• principal part of the medicine is the Aloes, and the
• improvement under consideration consists in choosing the
• other ingredients of such Aromatics, that may at least
• correct the ill smell, if not alleviate the intense bit-
• terness of this principal ingredient. All the ingre-
• dients which have made a part of the composition,
• either in our present, or former Pharmacopœias,
• have been found upon particular examination to
• be insignificant, or to increase the offensiveness of
• the medicine, both in flavour and taste, except Cin-
• namon and Cardamom-seeds; and of these the Cin-
• namon is not free from objection in regard to the
• taste. After trial made upon many other materials
• both simple and compounded together, the simple form
• of the medicine here exhibited has appeared to exceed
• all others.

The Committee have made so considerable a reduction of
the ingredients of which this celebrated medicine is com-
posed, that it would be unpardonable not to take particular
notice of it, especially since they have given the reasons
of this alteration in the remark above. Among the ar-
ticles which they have rejected, the most considerable is
the Asarum, which has still kept its place amidst all
the changes this medicine has undergone, and whose sin-
gular qualities seem to point out the intention of the
prescriber.

prescriber of this composition, which was not to alleviate the intense bitterness and disagreeable smell of the Aloes by more palatable ingredients; or barely to warm the medicine with aromatics; but by the addition of such substances, as abounded with very penetrating and subtile parts, and which were endued with some degree of acrimony, to promote and extend its action to further purposes than the Aloes was capable of. In this light the modern practice considers this medicine; and it is very worthy of remark, that the Edinburgh physicians, who have rejected the Asarum out of this composition, have in its room substituted the Radix Serpentariae Virginianæ, whose virtue is generally allowed to consist in the pungency and subtilty of its parts. I would not be thought here to reflect on this alteration of the Committee, which appears well worthy the dignity of the College to espouse, but rather to support it with further arguments than they have favoured us with. The Canella Alba is a most happily chosen ingredient; its virtues, which indisputably correspond with the general intention of this medicine, and not only render its taste and smell supportable, a circumstance hitherto too much neglected, but likewise in every other respect make this tincture more worthy of the character universally given it.

L A P I S C O N T R A Y E R V Æ.

℞ Radicis Contrayervæ in pulverem redactæ,
 Chelarum Cancrorum præparatarum ana (p.) un-
 cias sex,
 Cornu Cervi calcinati, et præparati,
 Corallii rubri præparati,
 Margaritarum præparatarum,
 Succini albi præparati,
 Oculorum Cancrorum præparatorum ana (p.) un-
 cias tres.

OMNIA misce, et aquâ humectando in globulos forma, tempore usûs in pulverem redigendos.

This composition might be reduced to a great degree of simplicity, without at all impairing its medicinal virtue, by throwing out all the insignificant and superfluous ingredients, and retaining only the Contrayerva-root and the Crabs-eyes. No one will, I presume, pretend that the Crabs-claws, the burnt Harts-horn, the Coral, or the pearls, have any specific virtue which is not to be found in the Crab's-eyes, or consider them in any other light than as mere absorbents. The white Amber is a useless article, not only in regard to its insolubility, but likewise as the quantity here ordered is too trifling to expect any effect from. The making this preparation up in the form of balls is injurious to the medicine, for if the ingredients be moistened with water, as here directed, it is very apt to corrupt and stink, and likewise loses considerably of its virtue in drying; nor does there appear any occasion at all for this trouble, since the balls must be reduced to powder before they can be used, and since all the virtue of the ingredients may be retained in the form of a powder by keeping it in a glass vessel close stopped.

SPECIES AROMATICÆ.

℞ Cinnamomi (p.) uncias duas,
 Seminum Cardamomi minoris,
 Zingiberis,
 Piperis longi ana (p.) unciam unam.
 FIAT pulvis.

' The intention of this powder is certainly best answered by composing it of such spices, as the daily experience of the tables shews to be most grateful to the stomach, and by avoiding all ingredients, which,
 Y *' tho'*

'*tho'* of the aromatic kind, are accompanied with any
'*thing* in their flavour nauseous or disgustful.

This composition is far preferable to the Species Diambræ of the College either of London or Edinburgh. The ingredients which the Committee have rejected, are such as are deservedly thrown out, wanting either efficacy or propriety to recommend themselves. Nor is less judgment shewn in those that are retained; for they are easily procurable, sufficiently palatable, and very efficacious to the purposes they are designed for.

SPECIES CONFECTIONIS FRACASTORII fine Opio.

℞ Boli Armenæ (p.) uncias tres,
Scordii (p.) uncias duas,
Cinnamomi (p.) fescunciam,
Styracis Calamitæ colati (p.) drachmas novem,
Radicum Tormentillæ,
Bistortæ,
Gentianæ,
Foliorum Dictamni Cretici,
Galbani colati,
Gummi Arabici,
Terræ Lemniæ ana (p.) unciam unam,
Piperis longi,
Zingiberis ana (p.) unciam dimidiam,
Seminum Acetosæ (p.) drachmas tres.
FIAT pulvis.

The Committee judiciously order this medicine to be kept in the form of a powder, since in the usual one of an Electuary it soon loses its astringency, in which consists great part of its medicinal virtue. They have likewise with great reason directed it to be made both with and without Opium. As to any change in its composition they have ventured to make but one; which is the omission of the Cassia, and increasing the quantity
of

of Cinnamon to supply its room. In their remarks on Mithridate it is admitted, that these venerable compositions may be considerably reduced without any diminution of their virtues; yet as the effects of them are so well known, so much regard has been paid to ancient authority, as not to attempt a reformation of this kind. But, I must own, this complaisance does not appear to me at all seasonable, or justly grounded, or that there is any sufficient reason for passing over these compositions without correction, any more than some others, which have received considerable improvement from the freedom and necessary severity of the reformers, a particular instance of which is Hiera Picra. If it were probable indeed that they had been generally prepared without any variation, or that the compounders had paid the same regard to ancient authority, which these gentlemen, who are appointed to reform the errors of medicinal compositions, have here done, it might perhaps be granted, that they should remain inviolable and untouched, in regard that it is highly reasonable, that no alteration should be made in any medicine, whose effects are extraordinary, and have been determined and found certain by long experience. But as this is not the case in these compositions, which have been varied perpetually, according to the different skill, humour and honesty of the compounder, and as they have not been found to produce any extraordinary effects, so, if a real reformation in pharmacy be intended, there appears no necessity to pay any farther regard to these medicines, than to their general intention, which may certainly be answered by judiciously compounding a few well-chosen ingredients. The College of Edinburgh, and several other private physicians, have not only found fault with these sacred relicks of antiquity, but have attempted their reformation. The first have rather made an exchange of the faulty ingredients for more suitable ones, than corrected the exuberance of this composition.

Thus red Roses are inserted instead of Sugar of Roses, Cinnamon instead of Cassia, Terra Japonica for Terra Sigillata, and the seeds of Sorrel are the only thing omitted without adding something else in its room. These alterations are certainly for the better, and greatly improve the medicine. But the composition still remains faulty, as well with regard to the uniformity of the ingredients as their number. Fuller condemns the Cassia, Bistort-root, the Sealed-earth, and the Sorrel-seeds, either as unnecessary or insignificant. He likewise directs the Opium to be occasionally added; but as if fearful to decrease the number of the ingredients, adds three new ones, the seeds of Angelica, the Snake-root, and Contrayerva. He seems pleased with the luxuriancy of compositions, and the discordancy of their ingredients, and oddly attributes their medicinal virtues to these circumstances. Quincy condemns the Gum-Arabic for the same reason that the Cassia is rejected by others. The Gentian, he says, gives this medicine a needless bitterness, and with the Galbanum, opposes the main intention. And if the Sorrel-seeds have no qualities opposite to a warm astringent, they certainly can contribute nothing to it. It would spin this remark out to too great a length, to make a particular comment upon every one of these ingredients, I shall therefore only barely mention such as appear to me the most eligible, and which judiciously combined, seem best calculated to answer the general intention: Fine Bole, the leaves of Scordium, Cinnamon, Ginger and Tormentil; to which may be added Storax Calamita, or, perhaps with more advantage to the medicine, Gum Arabic.

SPECIES CONFECTIONIS FRACASTORII cum Opio.

FIT addendo Speciebus prædictis inter contundendum Opii colati (p.) drachmas tres.

ELECTARIA.

E L E C T A R I A.

ELECTARIUM è BACCIS LAURI.

℞ Foliorum Rutæ ficcatorum (p.) drachmas decem,
 Sagapeni (p.) unciam dimidiam,
 Opopanacis (p.) drachmas tres,
 Radicis Calami Aromatici,
 Foliorum Mentaſtri,
 Seminum Ammeos,
 Carui,
 Cymini,
 Dauci,
 Ligustiçi,
 Origani,
 Petroſelini vulgaris,
 Baccarum Lauri,
 Piperis longi,
 Nigri,
 Caſtorei ana (p.) drachmas duas.

MELLIS deſpumati triplo ſpecierum pulveratarum
 fiat Electarium.

The Committee have left this composition untouched, tho' it certainly ſtands in need of great correction. Is it poſſible to ſuggeſt any reaſon in behalf of ſuch a great number of ſeeds? Are there not many real objections to ſeveral, and is not one of them more effectual to every laudable purpoſe? To what end are two kinds of Pepper uſed, or what ſenſible effect can reaſonably be expected from ſo inconfiderable a quantity of Caſtor among ſuch a heap of ingredients? Quincy indeed commends this Eleſtuary for the uniformity and efficacy of all its ingredients, but very unjuſtly; and in defence of the great number of them, whimſically ſuppoſes there is ſomewhat

somewhat in them peculiarly assisting to each other. His conclusion that this composition cannot be well mended by any additions, is perfectly right, for the correction of compositions exuberant as this, can only be effected by retrenching them of their too numerous articles, not by adding any new ones to them. I should have passed by this remark of Quincy's, had not the Committee, by leaving this composition uncensured, made this notice of it somewhat necessary.

ELECTARIUM CARYOCOSTINUM.

℞ Hermodactylorum à cortice mundatorum,
 Scammonii ana (p.) fescunciam,
 Caryophyllorum Aromaticorum,
 Costi, sive ejus loco, Zedoariæ,
 Zingiberis,
 Seminum Cymini ana (p.) drachmas sex,
 Mellis triplum specierum pulveratarum.

SCAMMONIUM seorsim in pulverem redigatur, cætera simul trita cum melle misceantur, et dein Scammonium addatur, ut fiat Electarium.

The Committee have differently ranged the ingredients of this composition, and tripled the quantities of each of them. They have likewise ordered common honey instead of honey of Roses. But this medicine stands in need of a more effectual alteration. The bulk of its dose has been long justly complained of; and as there does not appear any necessity for the Costus or Ginger, they may both be well rejected, which will effectually remedy this inconvenience. If the Scammony, after it is powder'd, be well mingled with the Species, and then added to the honey, the medicine will be more uniform as to its strength, which is a circumstance that deserves to be particularly regarded.

ELECTARIUM LENITIVUM.

℞ Caricarum (p.) libram unam,
 Foliorum Senæ (p.) uncias octo,
 Pulpæ Tamarindorum,
 Cassiaë,
 Prunorum Gallicorum ana (p.) uncias sex,
 Seminum Coriandri (p.) uncias quatuor,
 Radicis Glycyrrhizæ (p.) uncias tres,
 Sacchari albi (p.) uncias triginta.

SENAM in pulverem redigito, et per cribrum separa uncias sex. Residuum cum Caricis et Glycyrrhizâ coquito in mensurâ librarum quatuor aquæ puræ ad dimidias; deinde cola, et exprime. Colatura vaporet ad uncias octodecim, vel paulo minus, postea adde saccharum, ut fiat Syrupus. Hunc Syrupum adde gradatim Pulpis, et denique immisce pulverem Senæ cribro prius separatum, et semen Coriandri in pulverem redactum.

‘ In *Electarium Lenitivum* the boiling a few drams
 ‘ of Prunes and Tamarinds in water, to be added after-
 ‘ ward to a large quantity of the pulp of the same
 ‘ fruits in substance, is an absurdity too gross to be
 ‘ passed over. This composition has been corrected in
 ‘ other respects also, and the process is render’d less ope-
 ‘ rose, and regulated by careful trials.

There have been almost as many various receipts for preparing the Lenitive *Electuary* as there are apothecaries shops, occasioned by the standard form being generally disapproved. That here given has long been received in one of our hospitals, and is preferable in several respects to that in the *Pharmacopœia*. Quincy laid the foundation for altering this composition, by pointing out most of the inconveniences and defects which are in this avoided. But the receipt which he has given is by

no means equal to the above, nor yet is that quite free from objection, especially as to the number of its ingredients.

CONFECTIO ARCHIGENIS.

℞ Costi, vel ejus loco, Zedoariæ,

Nardi Indicæ,

Piperis longi,

nigri,

Styracis Calamitæ colati,

Galbani colati,

Opii colati,

Castorei ana (p.) uncias duas,

Crocī (p.) unciam unam.

SYRUPUS Hysterico ad Mellis spissitudinem cocto
fiat Electarium.

The form above of this ancient medicine differs not from that of the London dispensatory, in which it was introduced at the last reformation, save as to the order of the ingredients, which are differently ranged, and to the quantity it is directed to be dispensed in, which is four times as great, and likewise to the exchanging Syrup of Mugwort for Hysterick Syrup. But, if I greatly mistake not the intention of this preparation, it will admit of a considerable reduction of its ingredients. The Long Pepper and Black Pepper differ only in point of strength. One of them therefore is sufficient. The strain'd Storax may be well omitted, and its place supplied by increasing the quantity of the Galbanum, which is much the more eligible ingredient of the two. Our own wild Valerian is superior to the Indian Nard in virtue, at least to such as we find in the shops, and therefore might be well taken in, in the room both of that and the Zedoary, which last, tho' not to be objected to, as to its uniformity, does not at all seem to be wanted.

CONFECTIO RALEGHANA.

℞ Ligni Sassafras cum cortice (p.) uncias novem,
Cinnamomi,

Foliorum ficcatorum Scordii,
Cardui Benedicti,
Dictamni Cretici,
Menthæ Sativæ,
Melissæ,
Majoranæ,
Betonicæ,

Florum ficcatorum Boraginis,
Roris-marini,
Calendulæ,
Roris-folis,
Rosarum rubrarum,
Sambuci ana (p.) libram di-
midiam,

Flavedinis Corticum Aurantiorum,
Limonum recentis ana (p.) un-
cias tres,

Croci,
Seminum Cardamomi majoris,
Cubebæ,
Macis,
Nucis Moschatæ,
Caryophyllorum Aromaticorum,
Baccarum Juniperi,
Granorum Kermes ana (p.) uncias duas,
Radicis Siccatae Angelicæ Hispanicæ,
Valerianæ Silvestris,
Dictamni Albi,
Serpentariæ Virginianæ,
Zedoariæ,
Tormentillæ,
Bistortæ,

Z

Aristolochiæ

Aristolochiæ longæ,
rotundæ,

Gentianæ,

Imperatoriae ana (p.) fescunciam.

HIS incis, et leviter contusis affunde Spiritus Vini rectificati q. s. ut fiat tinctura. Tincturam hanc filtratam distillando leni igne redige in extractum molle; cui adde sequentia,

Corallii rubri præparati (p.) uncias tres,

Margaritarum præparatarum (p.) uncias duas,

Lapidis Bezoar Orientalis præparati,

Occidentalis præparati ana (p.) fescunciam,

Terræ sigillatæ Lemniæ,

Boli Armenæ,

Cornu cervi calcinati, et præparati ana (p.) unciam unam,

Sacchari albissimi (p.) libras duas.

FIAT Electarium.

The Committee recommend to the consideration of the College, Confectio Raleghana. It is the most redundant of any of the modern compositions admitted in our Pharmacopœia: It equals the Mithridate in number of ingredients. Besides, ours is not the original prescription of Sir Walter Ralegh; it is an imperfect copy of a receipt, published by N. le Febvre the Chymist, who informs us, that he added a great number of ingredients upon no better authority than the approbation of Sir Alexander Fraiser, and Sir Kenelm Digby. And if some of these additions correspond with the general intention of the medicine; on the other hand, some of the originals are sufficiently exceptionable. Ros Solis can scarce be considered as insignificant; the feeders of cattle think it pernicious to their

' their flocks, whenever it grows among their pasture*.
 ' But even when the additions of le Febvre are re-
 ' jected, which amount to one third of the whole, the
 ' residue is not the same with that published by Mr.
 ' Boyle, from a receipt-book in possession of the author's
 ' son. However, tho' the Committee wish a medicine
 ' so much in use might be reformed to a just simplicity,
 ' yet they have not taken upon themselves to alter it
 ' farther than in one or two obvious particulars. They
 ' have made no hesitation to omit two of le Febvre's in-
 ' gredients, the Viper and Hart's-horn shavings, as
 ' useless. The process directed in extracting the fixed
 ' Salt from these ingredients, after the tincture is made,
 ' is also omitted, being grounded upon a false conception,
 ' that this salt will contain some part of the specific
 ' qualities of those substances which the Spirit has not
 ' extracted, and as this medicine is frequently used,
 ' where any laxity of the bowels is to be feared, this
 ' Salt, as far as so small a quantity can operate, is
 ' rather an impediment to the intention of the medicine'.

It is very extraordinary that the Committee, after
 the remarks above which they have favoured us with,
 should proceed no farther in correcting this composition,
 but refer it to the consideration of the College, with a
 bare wish that it might be reformed to a just simplicity.
 For this medicine, tho' much in use, does not appear,
 from the effects which it produces, to be of importance
 enough to deserve so much consideration, and the College
 have already paid it too much honour, by their acceptance
 of it in their Pharmacopœia. It would be as tedious to
 the reader as unpleasant to myself, to criticise on the va-
 rious ingredients of this exuberant composition. The
 bare repetition of the names of such as are justly ex-
 ceptionable, would swell these notes to a disagreeable
 length. I shall therefore only select such as will best

* Raii Histor. Plant. p. 1100.

preserve their virtues in the form of an extract, and answer the intention of the Physician, when he prescribes this medicine. Such are the leaves of Mint, Juniper-berries, Saffron, fresh Orange-peel and Zedoary. An essential extract, as Boerhaave calls it, may be obtained from these, after the manner which he directs one to be obtained from Saffron. To this may be added a sufficient quantity of fine Sugar, and Bole first duly separated from its gritty parts by means of water, tho' the inspissated juice (erroneously called Japan-earth) seems a much more suitable ingredient.

B A L S A M U M L O C A T E L L I.

℞ Olei Amygdalarum (m.) libram unam,
Terebinthinæ Argentoratensis,
Ceræ flavæ ana (p.) uncias sex,
Santali rubri (p.) drachmas sex.

LIQUEFIAT Cera leni igne cum aliquâ parte Olei, deinde adde oleum reliquum, et Terebinthinam, et denique Santalum.

The ridiculous circumstance of washing the Turpentine to a whiteness in Rose-water is prudently omitted in the directions above. The Canary Wine occasions more trouble and expence than it promises advantage. Some of our hospitals and the Edinburgh dispensatory use Dragon's-blood instead of the red Saunders; and this appears to be the more eligible ingredient, not only with regard to the intention of the medicine, but likewise as it gives it a more beautiful colour, and in a manner dissolves in the oil.

DIACASSIA

DIACASSIA cum MANNA.

℞ Syrupi Violarum (m.) uncias octo,
 Pulpæ Cassiæ recens extractæ (p.) uncias sex,
 Mannæ (p.) uncias duas,
 Sacchari albissimi (p.) fescunciam,
 Pulpæ Tamarindorum (p.) unciam unam.

SACCHARUM in pulverem redigito, et Mannam in Mortario tere, lenique calore utrumque solve in Syrupo; deinde adde pulpas, et quam primum bullire incipit, remove ab igne.

The Committee have rejected Violet flowers and the pulp of Damask prunes ordered in the College dispensatory, but have retained the Tamarinds and Syrup of Violets, which deserve the same fate. For if the Syrup of Violets be prepared according to the directions given by the Committee, it is rather to be valued for its colour, which in this preparation is lost, than for any medicinal virtue it can receive from the Violets. The trifling quantity of the pulp of Tamarinds may possibly make the taste of this medicine more agreeable to some palates, but cannot be of any further use, and is attended with this inconvenience that it subjects the medicine to grow sour. The directions to the apothecary are fuller than appears to be necessary, if he is, as the Committee all along supposes, versed in pharmacy.

DIASCORDIUM.

℞ Specierum confectionis Fracastorii cum opio q. v.
 SYRUPUS è Meconio ad Mellis spissitudinem cocti triplo pondere fiat Electarium.

A plain Syrup made at once of a proper strength by adding a due proportion of sugar to the water, is preferable to either Honey, or the Syrup of Poppies boiled down to a due consistence. To the first, several objections have been made, but it must be allowed that most of them are trifling. As to the last, it may be observed, that the medicine does not seem to stand in want of a further addition of Opium, that its dose is rendered more uncertain, especially as the dearness of the Syrup of Poppies may induce some compounders to substitute in its room only a plain Syrup. It has been observed before, that the virtues of this preparation quickly decay in the form of an Electuary. It is therefore more convenient to keep it in that of a powder, and to occasionally mix it with the white Syrup, which need not to be boiled down; and thus the dose may be more exactly determined, and its bulk somewhat reduced.

M I T H R I D A T I U M,

five

C O N F E C T I O D A M O C R A T I S.

℞ CINNAMOMI (p.) drachmas quatuordecim,
 Myrrhæ (p.) drachmas undecim,
 Agarici,
 Nardi Indicæ,
 Zingiberis,
 CROCI,
 Seminum Thlaspis,
 Thuris ana (p.) drachmas decem,
 Terebinthinæ Chiæ (p.) drachmas novem cum dimidiâ,
 Junci odorati (p.) drachmas octo cum dimidiâ,
 Costi dulcis, vel ejus loco, ZEDOARIÆ,
 Folii Malabathri, vel ejus loco, Macis,
 Stœchadis,

Stœchadis,
Piperis longi,
Seminum Sefelis,
Succi Hypocistidis,
Styracis Calamitæ colati,
Opopanacis,

GALBANI COLATI,

Opobalsami, vel ejus loco, Olei Nucis Moschatae
expressi,

Castorei ana (p.) unciam unam,

Polii,

Scordii,

Carpobalsami, vel ejus loco, Cubebarum,

Piperis albi,

Seminum Dauci Cretici,

Bdellii colati ana (p.) drachmas septem,

Nardi Celticæ,

Radiciſ Gentianæ,

Foliorum Dictamni Cretici,

Foliorum Rosarum rubrarum,

Seminum Petroselinum Macedonicum,

CARDAMOMI MINORIS,

Fœniculi dulcis,

Gummi Arabici,

OPII COLATI ana (p.) drachmas quinque,

Calami aromatici (p.) drachmas tres cum dimidiâ,

RADICIS VALERIANÆ SILVESTRIS,

Seminum Anisi,

Sagapeni ana (p.) drachmas tres,

Mei Athamantici,

Hyperici,

Succi Acaciæ, vel ejus loco, Succi inspissati Prunorum silvestrium,

Ventrium Scincorum ana (p.) drachmas duas cum
dimidiâ,

Pulpæ

Pulpæ uvarum passarum (p.) sesquidrachmam,
 Radicis Cyperi,
 Ligni Rhodii,
 Baccarum Juniperi ana (p.) scrupulum dimidium,
 Mellis despumati triplum pondus specierum pulveratarum.

MELLI calefacto Pulpam Uvarum, et Opium Vino solutum immisce. Galbanum, Styrax, Terebinthina, et Opobalsamum, vel Oleum Nucis Moschatæ alio vase simul liquentur, perpetuo circumagitando, ne urantur, quibus liquefactis cochleatim immisce partem mellis calefacti, donec gummi bene cum melle conjungantur. Deinde mixturam in mel reliquum effunde, et denique omnibus fere frigefactis, adde gradatim species cæteras in pulverem redactas.

‘ These celebrated compositions might without doubt
 ‘ be reduced without any diminution of their virtues ;
 ‘ yet as the effects of them in their model are so well
 ‘ known, so much regard has been paid to ancient authority,
 ‘ as not to attempt a reformation of that kind.
 ‘ However it has been thought proper to retrench from
 ‘ forms originally complex, all subsequent additions,
 ‘ which may have crept into them. Neither the description
 ‘ in verse of the elder Andromachus, or the prose explanation
 ‘ of the younger, make any mention of the white Pepper
 ‘ afterwards added to the composition of Theriaca*, and the forming the
 ‘ Agaric into Troches with Ginger, is also another innovation ;
 ‘ in like manner the Radix Iridis, in our description
 ‘ of Mithridate, is a supernumerary ingredient, not warranted
 ‘ by the original. All these therefore the Committee
 ‘ have without hesitation rejected. They find also the
 ‘ Asarum in Mithridate to be grounded on no good autho-

* Galen de Antidot. lib. 1. cap. 6, 7.

rity. The verse it is taken from is mutilated and
 corrupt; and the word, which some, upon con-
 jecture only, have supposed to have been *Asarum*,
 others, also upon conjecture, choose to read differently.
 Till some emendation shall be better founded than
 merely upon critical guesses, this single species may
 safely be passed over, without any prejudice to the
 medicine. None of the ancient descriptions of the
 composition afford any other light in this particular,
 for they either omit this ingredient, and others also,
 or abound with numerous additions. One innovation
 in both these medicines the Committee have allowed
 themselves. In each of these compositions are found
 both Cinnamon and Cassia Lignea; and it is very evi-
 dent from several parts of Galen's works, that the
 latter was used by the ancients only upon account of
 the great difficulty in procuring the other; so that to
 retain the Cassia, now the Cinnamon is so common, is
 a blind following of these writers, without any at-
 tention to their meaning. Therefore in these two
 compositions, and also in *Diascordium*, Cassia Lignea
 is now rejected, and half the quantity of Cinnamon
 put in its room, which is the proportion Galen directs
 to be observed in substituting the one for the other†.
 It is submitted whether the case is not the same in the
Nardus Celtica and *Indica*: That the first had a
 place in these compositions on account of the difficulty
 of procuring the Indian; for Galen most expressly
 prefers the latter‡. There is a material error in re-
 gard to the *Theriaca*, which has passed thro' all the
 editions of our book: This is the substituting Roman
Vitriol for the ancient *Chalcitis*, and, in the catalogue
 of the *Simples*, describing the Roman to be a blue Vi-

† De Antidot. lib. 1. cap. 14. De Sanitate tuenda, lib. 6. cap.
10.

‡ De Composit. Medicament. secund. loc. lib. 9. c. 4.

triol; whereas the Italian writers are unanimous
 that it is a green Vitriol, and were it not, it would
 not answer to the effects of the Chalsitis, which
 gives the medicine it's black colour*. Tho' these
 compositions are left so near their original forms, in
 regard to their ingredients; yet to facilitate the pre-
 paration of them, the Trochisci Cypheos used in the
 Mithridatium, as likewise the Hedycroi, and de Vi-
 peris for the Theriaca, are omitted, and their ingre-
 dients inserted after Zwelfer's manner † in the
 compositions they are intended for. This is done
 in the Theriaca very commodiously, the ingre-
 dients in these Troches uniting with those in the
 Theriaca itself into unbroken numbers. But to ren-
 der the numbers equally simple in the Mithridate, it
 was necessary to retrench a few odd grains from the
 Bdellium, and make a small addition to the Myrrh,
 to take away the like number from the Nardus Indica,
 and add about as many to the united articles of Cin-
 namon and Cassia. By this means, with neglecting
 a grain or two in the rest of the broken numbers, the
 proportion here becomes as simple as in the other com-
 positions: but it must be observed, that the proportions
 of the ingredients of the Trochisci Cypheos are ad-
 justed from the original description in Galen §. Our
 numbers are very erroneous.

* De Antidot. lib. 1. cap. 15.

† In Animadvers. in Pharmacop. Augustan.

§ De Antidot. lib. 2. cap. 2.

PHILONIUM.

℞ PIPERIS ALBI,

SEMINUM HYOSCYAMI ALBI ana (p.) uncias
duas cum semisse,

OPII (p.) drachmas sex,

CROCI (p.) drachmas quinque,

Nardi Indicæ,

PYRETHRI,

Zingiberis ana (p.) drachmam unam.

SYRUPUS è meconio ad mellis spissitudinem cocti
triplo specierum pulveratarum fiat Electarium.

*‘ There were in our former Pharmacopœia’s Phi-
 ‘ lonium Romanum and Philonium Persicum, but the
 ‘ latter of them is omitted in our last ; therefore the
 ‘ epithet Romanum, which more properly indeed
 ‘ should have been Græcum, is at present superfluous.
 ‘ The original of Philonium has been consulted, which
 ‘ is a much less operose composition than that in our
 ‘ Pharmacopœia † : but in rejecting the additional in-
 ‘ gredients a consideration occurred, that it became a
 ‘ stronger opiate, which it was feared might be at-
 ‘ tended with some inconvenience. However, the remedy
 ‘ was easy, only to vary the ancient form by reducing
 ‘ the quantity of the Opium, so that it might bear the
 ‘ same proportion to the whole, as it does at present.*

THERIACA ANDROMACHI.

℞ Trochiscorum de Scilla (p.) uncias sex,

Piperis longi,

OPII COLATI,

Viperarum ficcatarum ana (p.) uncias tres,

† Galen. de Composit. Medicament. secund. loc. l. 9. c. 4.

CINNAMOMI (p.) drachmas septendecim,
Opobalsami, vel ejus loco, Olei Nucis Moschatae
expressi (p.) drachmas tredecim,

Agarici,

Radiciſ Iridiſ,

Scordii,

Rofarum rubrarum exſiccatarum,

Seminum Napi,

Succi Glycyrrhiſæ ana (p.) ſeſcunciam,

Nardi Indiſæ,

CROCI,

Amomi,

Myrrhæ ana (p.) unciam unam,

Coſti, vel ejus loco, Zedoariæ,

Junci odorati ana (p.) drachmas ſeptem,

Radiciſ Pentaphylli,

Rhabarbari,

Zingiberiſ,

Folii Malabathri, vel ejus loco, Maciſ,

Foliorum Dictamni Cretici,

Marrubii,

Calaminthæ,

Stœchadiſ,

PIPERIS NIGRI,

Seminum Petroſelini Macedonici,

Olibani,

Terebinthinæ Chiæ ana (p.) drachmas ſex,

Radiciſ Valerianæ ſilveſtriſ, (p.) drachmas quin-
que,

Gentianæ,

Nardi Celticæ,

Mei Athamantici,

Foliorum Polii

Hyperici,

Chamæpityoſ,

Summitatum Chamædryoſ cum ſemine,

Carmo-

Carpobalsami, vel ejus loco, Cubebæ, Seminum Anisi,

Fœniculi dulcis,

CARDAMOMI MINORIS,

Ammeos,

Seseli,

Thlaspi,

Succi Hypocistidis,

Acaciæ, vel ejus loco, Succi inspissati Prunorum silvestrium,

Gummi Arabici,

Styracis Calamitæ,

Sagapeni,

Terræ Lemniæ,

Vitrioli viridis Anglicani calcinati, ana (p.) unciam dimidiam,

Radici Aristolochiæ tenuis, vel ejus loco, longæ,

Summitatum Centaurii minoris,

Seminum Dauci Cretici,

Opopanacis,

GALBANI,

Castorei,

Bituminis Judaici, vel ejus loco, Succini albi præparati ana (p.) drachmas duas,

Calami Aromatici,

Xylobalsami, vel ejus loco, Ligni Aloës ana (p.) drachmam unam,

Radici Asari,

Ligni Rhodii,

Foliorum Majoranæ,

Mari vulgaris ana (p.) scrupulos duos,

Mastiches (p.) scrupulum unum,

Mellis despumati triplum specierum pulveratarum.

MIXTURA eodem modo perficienda, ac in Mithridatio præscriptum est.

The apothecaries are infinitely obliged to the Committee for the singular pains they have taken to facilitate the preparation of the Mithridate and Theriaca Andromachi. But however learned or just the criticisms above are, the art of physick receives no improvement from them. The extraordinary regard here paid to antiquity suits not an attempt to effectually improve this valuable part of medicine. To receive without alteration irrational compositions, and which we have publicly condemned, must shew either that the art of prescribing compound medicines is built on false principles, or rather on none at all, or else that we are blindly leaning to an unphilosophic superstition, in spite of all the light and information that time has poured upon us. Simplicity as to the uniformity of the intention and number of the ingredients, elegance in respect to the form, and efficacy with regard to the virtue of the whole, can only make a medicine valuable. It would be an endless labour to enter into the various cavils and disputes, the laborious criticisms and most learned inquiries, which the sons of art have liberally bestowed on ancient medicines in general, but in particular on the dignified ones, Mithridate and Theriaca. I shall therefore take no further notice of them, than to distinguish such of the ingredients, whose known virtues best correspond with the intention of the rational physician, when he prescribes these medicines, and leave the compleating the form to others.

THERIACA

T H E R I A C A L O N D I N E N S I S.

℞ Seminum Anisi,
Carui,
Cymini,
FŒNICULI DULCIS ana (p.) uncias
duas,
Foliorum Dictamni Cretici,
SCORDII,
Rutæ,
Baccarum Lauri,
Juniperi ana (p.) unciam dimidiam,
CROCI,
Nucis Moschatæ,
Macis,
CARYOPHYLLO R U M A R O M A T I C O -
R U M,
Myrrhæ ana (p.) drachmas tres,
Radicis Angelicæ,
SERPENTARIÆ VIRGINIANÆ,
Tormentillæ,
Enulæ Campanæ,
Zingiberis,
Zedoariæ,
CONTRAYERVÆ,
Calami Aromatici,
Gentianæ ana (p.) drachmas duas,
Opium (p.) drachmam unam.
MELLIS triplo pondere Specierum pulveratarum,
fiat Electarium.

It might have been well expected, that this composition, which is evidently taken from the Theriaca Andromachi,

Andromachi, should have consisted of the more efficacious ingredients only, but upon a slight comparison the reverse will appear, altho' it must be admitted that the additional ingredients, Contrayerva-root and Virginian Snake-root, are unexceptionable. The commentator on the Edinburgh dispensatory prefers, and very justly in my opinion, the Edinburgh Theriaca to Theriaca Andromachi, Philonium, Mitbridate, and as a cataplasm, to the London Theriaca, altho' the latter seems peculiarly designed for this use. Such of the ingredients as seem calculated for the general uses this medicine is applied to, are distinguished as in the foregoing compositions; and it is presumed the reason for giving the preference will appear almost at first sight, and make any further remarks as unnecessary as they would be tedious.

N O T A.

Omnia Electaria, si diu asservata arescant, nec Syrupo, nec Melle humectanda sunt, sed Vini Canarini momento.

P I L U L Æ.

P I L U L Æ.

PILULÆ AROMATICÆ.

℞ Aloes (p.) fescunciam,
 Gummi Guaiaci (p.) unciam unam,
 Specierum Aromaticarum,
 Balsami Peruviani ana (p.) unciam dimidiam.
 SYRUPO de corticibus Aurantiorum fiat Massa.

This composition is contrived to supply the place of the Pilulæ Diambæ of the London dispensatory. It is a much more elegant form, as well as a more simple one. The Mastick is left out as an unnecessary ingredient, contributing nothing to the main intention. The Species of Hierā Picra unnecessarily increase the number of the ingredients, without giving any suitable advantage. In the form above, it's place is supplied by increasing the quantity of the Aloes, and aromatic species; which last, as has been observed before, is preferable to the Species Diambæ, in whose room it is here inserted. This composition is truly uniform, and well adapted to the purposes it seems designed for.

PILULÆ ex COLOCYNTHIDE,

vulgo

PILULÆ è Duobus.

℞ Colocynthidis,
 Scammonii ana (p.) uncias duas,
 Olei Caryophyllorum aromaticorum drachmas
 tres.

B b

SPECIES

SPECIES aridæ seorsim in pulverem redigantur, Oleum immisceatur, et Syrupo de Spinâ Cervinâ fiat Massa.

The ingredients of this Pill are the same with those of the Pilulæ e Duobus of the College book, but dispensed in double the quantity; but the oil of Cloves is ordered in a larger proportion, to the real advantage of the medicine.

PILULÆ ex COLOCYNTHIDE

cum

A L O E,

vulgo

• COCCIÆ MINORES.

R Colocynthidis,

Scammonii,

Aloës ana (p.) uncias duas,

Olei Caryophyllorum aromaticorum (p.) unciam dimidiam.

SPECIES aridæ seorsim in pulverem redigantur, Oleum immisceatur, et Syrupo de Spinâ Cervinâ fiat Massa.

*‘ Pilulæ Coccie have been so entitled not only in
‘ our Pharmacopœia, but generally in other books of
‘ pharmacy; yet the Committee can find no other origi-
‘ nal to the word Coccie, than a corruption of the
‘ Greek κοκκία, which is only a general name for Pills;
‘ it has therefore been thought expedient to give them
‘ some more specifick appellation.’*

These

These Pills have been distinguished by the appellation Cochia, not only in all our own dispensatories, except the last edition of the London and Edinburgh, but also in those of other nations; nor has it been applied to any other Medicine, save those commonly known by the name of Pilula Cochia Minores and Majores, by any author, ancient or modern, at least by any which I have consulted. The word κοκκία has indeed been used by Alex. Trallian and some few others, to signify Pills, as κοκκία βέχνα: but Rhasis, altho' he must in some respects be allowed to borrow greatly from Greek authors, with whose writings he was, without doubt, very conversant, yet as he himself was an Arabian, as his book was originally writ in the Arabic language, and at the command of an Arabian prince, can hardly be supposed to have been servilely obliged to the Greeks for a name to a medicine, of which he expressly declares himself the inventor; nor is it to be imagined that he would corrupt and improperly apply a Greek word to a peculiar Pill, which the Greeks themselves never used but in a larger sense. The Arabians were remarkably exact in giving to things specific appellations, and Rhasis appears to be so in this, for the word is really Arabic, not Greek, and comes from the word

كوكية Cochia, which signifies operative as a purge. The ancient name of this medicine Pilula Cochia appears therefore to be a specific appellation of Pills generally used as a common purge.

P I L U L Æ C O M M U N E S.

℞ Aloës (p.) uncias duas,
 Myrrhæ (p.) unciam unam,
 Croci (p.) unciam dimidiam.

SYRUPUS Croci fiat Massa.

‘ The Syrupus de Absinthio is changed for Syrupus
 ‘ Croci, to preserve that brightness of colour in the me-
 ‘ dicine, which is usually considered as the character-
 ‘ istic of its goodness.

The College received these pills at first under the title of *Pilulæ Pestilenciales Ruffi*, but with double the quantity of Saffron, and the Syrup of juice of Lemons. The latter, in subsequent editions of their book, was exchanged for Syrupus de Absinthio, which is here altered for Syrupus Croci, for the reasons given above. The epithet *Pestilenciales* was likewise dropped, and that of *Communes* inserted in its place. The Committee have thought proper to reject Ruffus's name out of the title, since it is pretty certain that the pills of which he was the author differ greatly from these. The Edinburgh dispensatory have received two pills under the title of *Pilulæ Communes*. The first they distinguish by the name of *Pilulæ Communes Avicennæ*, the ingredients of which are exactly the same as in the form above, except as to the article of Syrup, which is that of the peel of Oranges, and is as little liable to objection as this chosen by the Committee. The last is distinguished by that of *Pilulæ Communes Ruffi*. In these is a considerable quantity of Gum Ammoniac, and no Saffron. This medicine, as received above, is justly to be admired. Its ingredients are few and efficacious, and agree in one general intention. Its form is well chosen both with regard to the slow manner it is intended to act in, and to the conveniency of taking.

PILULÆ

PILULÆ ECPHRACTICÆ.

℞ Pilularum aromaticarum (p.) uncias tres,
 Rhabarbari,
 Extracti Gentianæ,
 Salis Martis,
 Absinthii ana (p.) unciam unam.

SYRUPO de Rhabarbaro diligenter contunde in Massam.

‘ This pill is adjusted from the useful part of the ingredients which compose the medicine called in our book *Pilulæ Aloephanginæ*, by others *Pilulæ Alephanginæ*.

The Committee have justly rejected out of this medicine the *Pilulæ Aloephanginæ*, whose ingredients are as absurd as numerous; but nevertheless the composition remains still exceptionable. The Rhubarb unnecessarily increases the bulk of the medicine, as well as the number of the already too numerous ingredients, without imparting any advantage. The salt of Steel and the salt of Wormwood dispose this so much to crumble, as Quincy observes, that it is very difficult to bring it to a due consistence. But there is another circumstance more worthy remark, which he has passed over, that these two salts, upon mixture, act on each other in such a manner, as to swell the whole mass, and break the cohesion of its parts. This might be avoided by using the *Tartarus Vitriolatus*, instead of the fixed alkaline salt, in a somewhat larger proportion, and prepared rust of Iron instead of its salt, but in somewhat less quantity. For by this alteration the medicine will receive no injury, and its form and consistence be better preserved. But perhaps it would be more advantageous to reject both the salts out of this composition, and to use only in their stead fine prepared steel, since there does not seem to be any real occasion either for one or the other.

PILULÆ

P I L U L Æ F Œ T I D Æ.

℞ Afæ foetidæ,

Gummi Ammoniacy,

Myrrhæ,

Opopanacy,

Sagapeni ana (p.) drachmas decem,

Aloës (p.) unciam unam,

Scammonii (p.) drachmas quinque,

Castorei,

Nardi Indicæ,

Zingiberis ana (p.) unciam dimidiam,

Colocynthis (p.) fefquidrachmam,

Olei Succini rectificati (p.) drachmam unam.

SYRUPO de Spinâ Cervinâ fiat Maſſa.

‘ *Pilulæ Fœtidæ* were in former editions more purgative than in the laſt, from uſing *Trochiſci Albandal*, which by a typographical error in the laſt had not their due quantity of *Colcquintida* in them. *Trochiſci Albandal* are omitted, and the *Coloquintida* without the Gums, employed in the Troches inſerted in the Pill, from which likewise are excluded ſeveral inſignificant ingredients; but the purgative ſpecies are adjusted to render the Pill ſimilar not to its old, but latter form.’

The alterations, made by the Committee, in this Pill, are very conſiderable, and adapted much better to the purpoſes it is uſually employed in. The *Euphorbium* is juſtly rejected, not only on account of its virulency, but likewise as an ingredient unſuitable to the main intention. The *Rue*-ſeeds were too inſignificant an article to be retained any longer, and the juice of *Leeks*, which has been obſerved to make the maſs grow mouldy, is thrown out, as giving an unneceſſary deal of trouble. But with all theſe alterations the compoſition ſtill wants farther

ther correction. Its ingredients are too numerous. Some of them are insignificant, with regard to their quantity at least, and others are superfluous. What effect can be expected from a grain or two of Castor or Indian Nard, in a dose, among such a number of far more powerful ingredients? Or is it to be supposed that the Physician can distinguish, either from its effects as a medicine, or from any other trials, whether these ingredients are faithfully inserted or not? To what purpose is such a number of Gums ordered? Are not some of them preferable to others? Why are the less efficacious admitted? Quincy observes, that Bdellium was on the last review expunged, as having no virtues corresponding to the intention of the whole; but in this he was certainly mistaken, for the Bdellium is not an unsuitable ingredient. Whatever reason the College had to reject it, the Sagapenum is certainly liable to the same, as the druggists well know, who have generally supplied the apothecaries with the former instead of the latter.

PILULÆ GUMMOSÆ.

℞ Mithridatii (p.) uncias tres,
 Gummi Opopanacis,
 Ammoniaci,
 Galbani,
 Sagapeni ana (p.) uncias duas,
 Castorei,
 Asæ foetidæ,
 Myrrhæ ana (p.) unciam unam,
 Olei Succini rectificati (p.) drachmam unam.

SYRUPUS Croci fiat Massa,

The Committee seem to entertain an extraordinary opinion of Mitbridade in this composition, by placing it first as the chief ingredient, and exactly determining its quantity. This alteration is not to be passed without remark, since they have formerly condemned its use in another composition, for the same reasons for which it deserves to be rejected here, that of unnecessarily increasing the number of the ingredients. It will hardly be disputed, that one or two Simples at most are not preferable to it in this medicine, or that a proper proportion of one or two of the Gums at most will not make the other four unnecessary.

PILULA MERCURIALIS.

℞ Argenti vivi (p.) grana quindecim,
 Terebinthinæ Argentoratensis (p.) grana sex,
 Extracti rudii (p.) grana quatuor,
 OLEI Olivarum guttam unam vel alteram, prout
 opus fuerit.
 FIAT Pilula.

PILULÆ SAPONACEÆ.

℞ Saponis sine igne confecti (p) uncias sex,
 Glycyrrhizæ in pulverem redactæ, q. s.
 Opii colati (p.) decimam partem utriusque.

CONTUNDATUR sapo cum Glycyrrhizâ, donec
 massa sit debitæ crassitudinis, deinde adde Opium Vi-
 no prius emollitum, et optime misceantur.

*Matthews's pill was originally composed upon this
 fantastical conceit, that Soap of Tartar was endued
 with an unaccountable faculty of correcting the nox-
 ious qualities of all vegetable poisons, and converting
 them into medicines of uncommon efficacy. On so
 groundless an imagination, Opium and Hellebore, by
 their*

' their conjunction with this Soap, were to be exalted
 ' into little less than an universal medicine. And as no
 ' one, it is presumed, will now pretend, that this pill
 ' can have any qualities distinct from those of the sim-
 ' ple Opium only, so it is a composition not convenient
 ' for an officinal, it being subject, from the great vola-
 ' tility of the Oil of Turpentine, to grow, soon after
 ' making, dry and brittle. However, as this pill un-
 ' doubtedly exerts its effects, as an opiate, very success-
 ' fully in many cases; the Committee, since they could not
 ' admit so absurd a composition, have sought for some
 ' just principle, upon which to frame a more rational
 ' one, that might answer the real effects of this medi-
 ' cine. And they considered that opiate pills may in ge-
 ' neral be divided into two kinds; they may either be
 ' such, where the effect of the Opium, by its being mixed
 ' up with Gums slowly dissolvable in the stomach, will
 ' be more gradual and lasting; or such as are more ea-
 ' sily dissolvable, wherein the Opium can exert its whole
 ' effects more quickly. *Pilulæ à Styrace* is a composition
 ' of the first kind, and the pill here inserted under the
 ' name of *Pilulæ Saponaceæ* is of the other.'

Although I am fully persuaded that the remarks of
 the Committee are perfectly just, when they declare,
 that the Soap of Tartar is not capable of converting ve-
 getable poisons into universal medicines, yet I can by no
 means approve of the consequences they draw from them,
 that this pill has no qualities distinct from simple Opium,
 and that opiate Pills, as to their effects, differ only as they
 act more quickly or more slowly. In my opinion, this dis-
 tinction relates more immediately to the form in which
 Opium is given. Where the Opium is designed to act in a
 short time, it should be administered in a liquid form;
 where the reverse is intended, the solid form of a pill
 is the most convenient. Opiate pills are generally com-
 posed of the most efficacious medicines joined with the
 Opium. In the pill above, besides the Soap of Tartar

and Hellebore, it has been the constant practice to mingle a large proportion of Saffron with these ingredients; and this pill hath been found, by repeated observations, not only to exert its effects as a simple opiate, but likewise to act powerfully as a diaphoretic, and not unfrequently as a diuretic, without leaving that nausea on the stomach, which simple Opium does. And here I am well aware of an objection that may be raised, that simple Opium alone has had the effects, which I have supposed owing to the other ingredients. But this is owing to some accidental circumstances, which may even render Opium an emetic, or a cathartic, and cause it, instead of procuring rest, to create the utmost anxiety and disturbance.

PILULÆ STOMACHICÆ.

℞ Aloës (p.) unciam unam,
 Foliorum Senæ (p.) drachmas quinque,
 Gummi Ammoniaci (p.) unciam dimidiam,
 Mastiches,
 Myrrhæ ana (p.) fefquidrachmam,
 Croci,
 Salis Absinthii ana (p.) drachmam dimidiam.
 SYRUPUS de Rhabarbaro fiat Massa.

Here the needless trouble of dissolving the Gum Ammoniacum in vinegar of Squills, is rejected. Gum Mastick seems to be a very improper ingredient, no ways suited to the intention of this medicine. Nor is the Sena without objection, it being apt to nauseate the stomach. Rhubarb is certainly the more eligible purgative in this place. If this medicine is designed to act slowly, it might be better, perhaps, to omit the salt of Wormwood, which is apt to make it pass off too soon.

P I L U L Æ de S T Y R A C E.

℞ Styracis Calamitæ colati,
Olibani,
Myrrhæ,
Succi Glycyrrhizæ inspissati,
Opii ana (p.) unciam unam,
Croci (p.) drachmas duas.
SYRUPO de Meconio fiat Massa.

If the remarks of the Committee on Pilulæ Matthæi be admitted, to what purpose is the Saffron, juice of Liquorice, Myrrh and Olibanum added? -

A Q U Æ

Compositæ Stillatitiæ,

et

S P I R I T U S.

HERBÆ virides eligendæ sunt, nisi quando secus præscriptum est. Defectu viridum siccæ quartâ circiter ponderis parte adhibendæ sunt, tantumque aquæ puræ, tum herbis siccis, tum aliis ingredientibus aridis, addendum est, quantum empyreumati cavendo sufficiat.

IN omnibus abstrahenda est mensura Spiritûs Vini tenuioris adjecti, nisi alia quantitas præscripta sit.

The rule for making these compound waters remains the same as in the dispensatory. But the most experienced in pharmacy prefer herbs moderately dried to such as are green, and observe that distilled waters are obtained in greater perfection by this management. Fuller justly observes, that a highly rectified Spirit of Wine is preferable to the common Spirits, which the shops are usually supplied with, not only as the strength of the waters may more certainly be determined, but likewise as they will be freed from the nauseous taint usual in such common Spirits. But here it is to be particularly regarded, that the Spirit of Wine be very highly rectified, and well cleansed from its impure phlegm. This is not to be procured from the distillers, whose Spirits of Wine, as they are called, differ greatly
both

both in purity and strength, and are generally made from the coarsest spirits, and fitted only for varnishers and for burning in lamps. If this Spirit be employed by the apothecary, it should be farther depurated, by digesting it on a pure fixed alkaline salt, and then redistilling it, with the addition of a proper quantity of a suitable acid, to prevent the Spirit bringing over with it any of the alkaline salt. By a skillfull application of these means, a suitable Encheiresis, and conducting the operation itself in a workman-like manner, a very coarse spirit may be tolerably dephlegmed, freed from it's nauseous smell and taste, and excellently fitted even for the finest uses of the apothecary.

AQUA ABSINTHII minus composita.

℞ Foliorum Absinthii maritimi sicci (p.) libras tres,
Seminum Coriandri (p.) uncias novem,
Cardamomi minoris (p.) uncias tres,
Spiritus Vini tenuioris congios sex,
Aquæ q. f. ad evitandum empyreuma.

DISTILLA f. a.

This differs from the College dispensatory in directing sea Wormwood instead of common Wormwood, which gives a more disagreeable flavour to the water than the other. If the proportion of the Coriander-seeds be somewhat increased, the Cardamom-seeds will not be wanted, which indeed rather add to the number of the ingredients, and expence of the composition, than to its medicinal virtue.

AQUA ABSINTHII

magis composita.

℞ Foliorum Absinthii maritimi sicci (p.) libras octo,
Menthæ fativæ recentis (p.) uncias
quatuor,

Radicis Zingiberis,

Calami Aromatici,

Seminum Fœniculi dulcis,

Coriandri ana (p.) fescunciam,

Cinnamomi,

Caryophyllorum Aromaticorum,

Nucis Moschatæ ana (p.) unciam unam,

Seminum Cardamomi minoris,

Cubebæ ana (p.) unciam dimidiam,

Spiritus Vini tenuioris congios sex,

Aquæ, q. f. ad evitandum empyreuma.

DISTILLA f. a.

The Committee have in this composition likewise preferred the sea to the common Wormwood, and have somewhat retrenched its exuberancy, by throwing out the Sage, Balm, Galingals, and the roots of Elecampane, and have likewise differently proportioned the ingredients, to the manifest improvement of the composition. But still it wants to be farther lopped. Fuller leaves out the Ginger as not well adapted to distillation; and if only two or three of the Spices and seeds were retained, the medicine would receive a tolerable degree of elegance as well as simplicity. The compound wormwood water of the Edinburgh dispensatory consists of fewer ingredients than this. Some of them are well chosen, particularly the Orange-peel, but others are justly exceptionable, as the Sage and common Wormwood; the first is an insignificant ingredient, and the other an unpleasant one.

AQUA

AQUA ANGELICÆ

minus composita.

℞ Herbæ Angelicæ cum toto (p.) libras sex,
Spiritus Vini tenuioris congios sex,
Aquæ q. s. ad evitandum empyreuma.

DISTILLA f. a.

EODEM modo parentur aquæ compositæ,
Foliorum Menthæ fativæ,
Florum Roris-marini,
Baccarum Juniperi,
Seminum Anisi.

The proportion of the herbs and seeds to the vinous spirit is reduced one half, and the same quantity of compound water is ordered to be drawn from the one as from the other. But surely as they greatly differ in their volatile and oily parts, so ought the proportion of the spirit to be different, and more or less compound water obtained from them, as the various circumstances may require. Thus the same quantity of Juniper-berries, which makes a water only sufficiently grateful, will of Anniseeds make it ungrateful, by loading it too much with oil.

AQUA ANGELICÆ

magis composita.

℞ Seminum Fœniculi dulcis (p.) sesquilibram,
Radiciſ Angelicæ Hiſpanicæ,
Seminum Angelicæ ana (p.) libram unam,
Cinnamomi (p.) unciam dimidiam,
Caryophyllorum Aromaticorum,
Macis,
Cubegarum ana (p.) drachmas tres,

Nucis

200 AQUÆ COMPOSITÆ,

Nucis Moschatæ,
 Seminum Cardamomi minoris,
 Croci ana (p.) drachmas duas,
 Spiritus Vini tenuioris congios quatuor,
 Aquæ q. f. ad evitandum empyreuma.

DISTILLA f. a.

This is considerably retrenched from the dispensatory. The leaves of Carduus are justly left out, as they yield no taste or smell upon distillation. The Balm and Sage are likewise rejected as unnecessarily increasing the number of the ingredients, and yielding very little or nothing valuable upon distillation. The Galingals are likewise justly thrown out. There are several other alterations made, but the whole still wants considerable amendment; for the Fennel-seed is in too great proportion, and there are too many sorts of spices. Saffron is at best not the properest subject for distillation, and what can the trifling quantity of two drams of it among such a heap of ingredients, in four gallons of spirit, contribute? Is it to be expected that the more artfull compounder will ever put in ingredients, which contribute so little to the medicinal efficacy of the composition, as not to be distinguished whether they are in or no?

AQUA CINNAMOMI FORTIS.

℞ Cinnamomi (p.) libram unam,
 Spiritus Vini tenuioris congiū unum,
 Aquæ q. f. ad evitandum empyreuma,

DISTILLA f. a.

The College direct two pounds more to be drawn off than is ordered above, and with good judgment; for the oily parts of Cinnamon arise with so much difficulty, that the heat, which serves to bring over the spirit, is not capable of elevating them, and therefore the last runnings of the strong Cinnamon-water are more saturated with the taste and smell of the Cinnamon than the first. The apothecaries have been so sensible of this, that after they have drawn off the quantity of strong water prescribed by the College, they have continued the distillation to advantage, and gained so considerable a quantity of small Cinnamon-water, as to supply their common demand, without the trouble or expence of making any on purpose. But as this is one of the best as well as one of the most simple cordial waters, this practice should be redressed, which may be done by ordering this Water to be made in a more scientific manner.

AQUA EPIDEMIA.

℞ Foliorum Roris-marini,
 Rutæ,
 Absinthii maritimi,
 Scordii,
 Menthæ fativæ,
 Radicis Angelicæ Hispanicæ,
 Zedoariæ ana (p.) unciam unam,
 Serpentariæ Virginianæ (p.) unciam dimi-
 diam,
 Spiritus Vini tenuioris congiū unum,
 Aquæ q. s. ad evitandum empyreuma.
 DISTILLA f. a.

The Committee have rejected the leaves of Celandine, Sage, Dragon, Agrimony, Balm, Centaury, Carduus, Betony and Gentian, very justly, as they only contribute

to the number of the ingredients, not to the virtue of the water. They have likewise changed the Roman Wormwood for Sea-wormwood, in compliance with the shops, who generally substitute the one for the other. This composition is preferable to the Aqua Epidemia of the Edinburgh dispensatory, not only as it contains fewer ingredients, but as they are likewise better chosen. But notwithstanding, their number is still too great, and therefore some of the least useful ought to be rejected.

AQUA FLORUM CHAMÆMELI composita.

℞ Florum Chamæmeli ficcatorum (p.) libram unam,
Flavedinis exterioris Corticum Aurantiorum (p.)
uncias duas,
Foliorum Absinthii maritimi,
Fulegii,
Seminum Anisi,
Cymini,
Fœniculi dulcis,
Baccarum Lauri,
Juniperi ana (p.) unciam unam,
Spiritus Vini tenuioris congiū unum,
Aquæ q. f. ad evitandum empyreuma.
DISTILLA f. a.

There is no alteration made in this composition, except in ordering Sea-wormwood for common Wormwood. Quincy well observes, that the Wormwood and Pennyroyal give a disagreeable smell and taste to the water. If therefore they were left out with the Aniseeds, Cummin-seed, the Bay-berries and the Juniper-berries, and the other ingredients proportioned with judgment, the composition would be equally as elegant and effectual as simple.

AQUA

AQUA HYSTERICA.

℞ Foliorum Rutæ (p.) libras duas,
 Flavedinis corticum Aurantiorum (p.) uncias qua-
 tuor,
 Myrrhæ (p) uncias duas,
 Sabinæ (p.) fescunciam,
 Foliorum Matricariæ,
 Nepetæ,
 Pulegii regalis ana (p.) unciam unam,
 Ocimi,
 Dictamni Cretici ana (p.) drachmas sex,
 Spiritus Vini tenuioris congiū unum,
 Aquæ q. f. ad evitandum empyreuma.
 DISTILLA f. a.

The Committee, having rejected the juice of Bryony-roots as of little or no service to this water, have, for the sake of propriety, dropped its name Aqua Bryoniæ, and resumed its ancient one of Aqua Hysterica. The Mugwort and Russia Castor are likewise thrown out, but for different reasons; the first communicates too much of its smell, and the latter none at all; the one makes the water extremely offensive, and the other adds nothing to the composition, but an unnecessary expence. But this water, with all its corrections, stands still in need of a farther amendment. The Myrrh is ordered in so little a quantity, as to be of no consequence; and indeed unless it be very new, and managed in a peculiar manner, it yields no virtue upon distillation. The Catmint is not easily procurable, nor is there any reason for the Basil. Dictamnus Creticus is quite useless.

AQUA MIRABILIS.

℞ Caryophyllorum Aromaticorum,
 Cubebarum,
 Macis,
 Seminum Cardamomi minoris,
 Nucis Moschatae,
 Zingiberis ana (p.) unciam dimidiam,
 Spiritus Vini tenuioris (m.) libras decem,
 Aquæ q. f. ad evitandum empyreuma.
 DISTILLA f. a.

The Committee have justly thrown out the juice of Celandine, for it yields by distillation one of its medicinal virtues. They have likewise rejected the Galingals. In other respects it remains as before. The spices are too numerous, and ordered in too great quantities; nor are they well chosen. The composition under this name in the Edinburgh dispensatory, is in some respects more eligible; for the addition of Cinnamon and Lemon-peel renders it very agreeable to the stomach; but I cannot join with the learned commentator, that the Balm-leaves can any ways contribute to its medicinal virtues. It might be composed to more advantage to the apothecaries, its taste rendered more agreeable, and its virtues not decreased, of a due proportion of Cinnamon, Lemon-peel, and Cardamom-seed.

AQUA NEPHRITICA.

℞ Florum Spinæ albæ recentium (p.) libras sex,
 Nucis Moschatae contusæ (p.) uncias quatuor,
 Spiritus Vini tenuioris (p.) congiū unum,
 Aquæ q. f. ad evitandum empyreuma.
 DISTILLA congiōs duos.

This form differs from that of the College dispensatory in directing Spirits instead of Wine. But, for the purposes

purposes it is designed for, the common element is more proper than either. Quincy observes, that this water was greatly recommended for it's nephritic virtue, but justly questions whether it has merit to support its character. It seems to have as just a title to be called *Aqua Nephritica*, as the above has to be named *Aqua Mirabilis*.

A Q U A P Æ O N I Æ

composita.

℞ Florum recentium Liliorum Convallium,
 Tiliæ ana (p.) libram unam,
 Pæoniæ (p.) uncias octo,
 Radicis siccæ Pæoniæ (p.) uncias quinque,
 Cinnamomi (p.) uncias tres,
 Foliorum Rutæ (p.) uncias duas,
 Cubebæ,
 Macis ana (p.) unciam dimidiam,
 Spiritus Vini tenuioris congios quatuor,
 Aquæ q. s. ad evitandum empyreuma.
 DISTILLA f. a.

This composition is greatly retrenched of its numerous ingredients, many of which were altogether useless, as affording no virtues on distillation. Some few of those that are retained may be well spared. The virtue of the flowers of the Lilly of the valley will not answer its price, and if instead of the Lime-tree and Piony-flowers, Lavender and Rosemary flowers, which are here surprisingly thrown out, were again introduced, the water would have a better title to some degree of efficacy. Quincy's remarks on this composition are well worthy of reading, as they justly affect this form as well as the old one. The amendment he offers is deservedly to be looked on as such, tho' liable to some objections. The Damask Rose-water in particular seems an unsuitable
 as

as well as unnecessary ingredient. In the notes on this medicine, in the Edinburgh dispensatory, the commentator delivers it as his opinion, that no objection can be well made, or no amendment offered to it; so elegant, skillfull, and efficacious is the composition, and yet so simple. But I apprehend that the Piony-seeds and Piony-roots are not both necessary; that the flowers of Stæchas, which our shops supply us with, have rarely any virtue to recommend themselves, and that they may be well looked upon as superfluous, in a composition where those of Lavender and Rosemary are used. Doubtless the roots of white Dittany, the tops of Betony and Sage, are exceptionable ingredients, which can hardly contribute any thing either to the elegancy or efficacy of the composition, and might therefore skillfully be omitted to the advantage of its simplicity.

A Q U A R A P H A N I

composita.

℞ Foliorum Cochleariæ utriusque recentium ana (p.)
 libras octodecim,
 Radicis Raphani rusticani recentis (p.) libras sex,
 Foliorum Becabungæ siccatae (p.) libras quatuor,
 Canellæ albæ,
 Nucis Moschatae ana (p.) libram unam,
 Corticis exterioris Limonum recentis (p.) uncias
 sex,
 Spiritus Vini tenuioris (m.) congios tres,
 Aquæ q. s. ad evitandum empyreuma.
 DISTILLA f. a.

The Arum, which in the last edition of the dispensatory was considerably increased in its quantity, is here judiciously rejected; for its pungency, in which all its virtue consists, cannot be preserved by this method, as Fuller has rightly observed. The Committee have retained

tained two kinds of Scurvy-grasses and the leaves of dry Brooklime, all which the above-mentioned author rejects, as yielding nothing but pure water on distillation. But in this he is mistaken; for so much of the garden Scurvy-grass will pass over the helm, as to give a considerable degree of pungency to the Spirit or compound water; and it seems probable that the Brooklime and Scurvy-grass will do the same, but in a much lesser degree. But nevertheless the two last may be well omitted, as unnecessarily increasing the number of the ingredients. The quantity of Nutmegs is certainly too great, as it makes the water unsightly and milky. It is perhaps better entirely to omit them, in regard to their expence as well as the inconvenience mentioned before, nor does there seem any real occasion for them.

AQUA THERIACALIS.

℞ Foliorum Rutæ (p.) libras tres,
 Theriacæ Andromachi,
 Mithridatii,
 Foliorum Scordii ana (p.) uncias octo,
 Radicis Angelicæ Hispanicæ,
 Imperatoriæ ana (p.) libram dimidiam,
 Spiritus Vini tenuioris congios tres,
 Aquæ q. s. ad evitandum empyreuma.
 DISTILLA congios tres cum dimidio; deinde addæ
 Aceti congiū dimidium.

‘ As this water is at present in very frequent use,
 ‘ and is the only one which hath the heat of its spirit
 ‘ tempered by the addition of Vinegar, the Committee
 ‘ did not chuse to reject it, apprehending some compo-
 ‘ sition of this sort not inexpedient, and therefore par-
 ‘ ticularly recommend it to the consideration of the Col-
 ‘ lege. But however high an opinion the contrivers of
 ‘ this distillation might conceive of its antipestilen-
 ‘ tial

‘ tial or the like alexipharmick virtues, the excess-
 ‘ five multiplicity of ingredients with which it is
 ‘ crouded, must appear absurd to those, who expect
 ‘ little more from distilled waters than the furnishing
 ‘ commodious vehicles for more efficacious remedies.
 ‘ This water receives from the Theriaca alone near se-
 ‘ venty different species, the greater part of which are
 ‘ also redoubled by the addition of the Mithridate.’

If little more is expected from distilled waters than furnishing commodious vehicles for more efficacious remedies, two or three of the most pleasant of them would surely be sufficient. To what purpose then is the extraordinary pains which the Committee have taken in elaborating compositions, which they have declared almost useless? What time, labour and expence must it have taken to distill separately both with water and spirit, the almost innumerable ingredients which enter the compositions of the present Pharmacopœia? Yet all this the Committee declare they have done. Surely their patience deserves the highest admiration! and the reverential esteem, which is here again paid to the sacred Arcana of Mithridates and Andromachus, must convey to the world the highest opinion of their virtues, and show with what difficulty the reformation of medicines is attended, since the common vehicles of the shops cannot be amended by less than the wisdom of the whole College.

A Q U A S T E P H A N I.

℞ Foliorum recentium Thymi,
 Serpylli,
 Menthæ Sativæ,
 Pulegii,
 Roris-marini,

Florum

Florum recentium Rosarum Damascenarum,
Chamæmeli,
Lavendulæ ana (p.) unciam
dimidiam,
Semen Anisi,
Fœniculi dulcis,
Carui,
Zingiberis,
Cinnamomi,
Caryophyllorum Aromaticorum,
Nucis Moschatæ ana (p.) drachmam unam,
Spiritus Vini tenuioris (m.) libras sex,
Aquæ q. f. ad evitandum empyreuma.

DISTILLA f. a.

The Committee have thrown out of this composition the leaves of Sage, the flowers of Origanum, the Galingal-roots, and the Grains of Paradise. The three first are deservedly rejected; but the Grains of Paradise are more suitable to the general intention of this medicine, than either the Ginger, Cinnamon, Cloves, or Nutmegs, which are retained; and a due quantity of the Grains of Paradise-seed would alone elegantly and effectually answer the purposes of them all. Of the three seeds, that of the sweet Fennel is the most eligible, and the only necessary one. Of the three flowers, those of Lavender are only wanted. The Committee have exchanged the red Roses, which were in the College book, for damask Roses. The last are properest for the purposes of distillation, but may be well spared as a trivial and unsuitable ingredient. Of the five first articles, two or three at most are amply sufficient, one kind of Thyme and the Mint, to which may be added the Rosemary; but the Penny-royal ought to be rejected, as exceptionable in point of smell and taste. Fuller leaves out the Serpillum, and substitutes in its room the Ocimum Citratum; but the

Serpillum Citratum deserves to be preferred to them both, and is justly esteemed one of the most agreeable herbs of this class.

SPIRITUS CAMPHORÆ TARTARIZATUS.

℞ Salis alicujus fixi alkalini (p.) drachmas quinque,
Camphoræ (p.) unciam dimidiam,
Spiritus Vini tenuioris (m.) libras duas.

TERATUR Camphora cum Sale in mortario marmoreo; deinde adde Spiritum Vini, et distilla libram unam.

This preparation of Camphor has not been admitted as yet into any of our publick Pharmacopœias; some of our hospitals have received it, and are accustomed to mix it with juleps, for which purpose it is tolerably well adapted, since it mingles perfectly with aqueous liquors, without growing white or turbid, as the common solutions of Camphor always do. But then on the other hand it ought to be observed, that this Spirit is but very slightly impregnated with the Camphor, and consequently that but little virtue is to be expected from it. The only method of administering Camphor to advantage, is either in the form of an emulsion, or of an oily draught, in both which it may be exhibited in a proper dose without any great inconvenience in the taking to the patient.

SPIRITUS LAVENDULÆ.

℞ Florum recentium Lavendulæ (p.) libras tres,
Roris-marini (p.) libram unam,
Santali rubri (p.) uncias quinque,
Corticis exterioris Limonum recentis (p.) uncias tres,
Cinnamomi,

Nucis

Nucis Moschatæ,
 Macis,
 Seminum Cardamomi minoris,
 Cubebæ ana (p.) unciam unam,
 Spiritus Vini tenuioris congios octo.

SPIRITUM Vini floribus affunde, et destilla balnei calore congios quinque, in Spiritu distillato digere Species cæteras, et cola.

The Committee have retrenched some part of the exuberancy of this celebrated composition. The flowers of Sage, Betony, Borrage, Bugloss, Lillies of the Valley, and Cowslips, the leaves of Balm, Feverfew, and Orange-tree, are, whatever high opinion the original contriver of this composition might have of their virtues, justly rejected, for they afford very little to any valuable purpose by distillation. Fuller, who has likewise rejected all these, inserts in their room the Serpillum Citratum, which is without dispute a most excellent ingredient. A suitable proportion of it gives an agreeable liveliness to the whole composition. But it were to be wished, that the Committee had extended their just severity to the remaining ingredients, and reduced this medicine to a degree of simplicity. The number of the spices is too great; and as some of them are more proper than others, they alone ought to be retained, to prevent a needless and injurious incumbrance, and to make the medicine really as valuable, as it is supposed to be. The Cinnamon, Mace, and Cubebs seem to be the most eligible of the Spices. There is somewhat of a disagreeable faintness in the Cardamoms; and the virtue of the Nutmegs is contained in an eminent degree in the Mace. These therefore are justly exceptionable. The red Saunders wood is retained for the sake of its agreeable colour, for it has not any medicinal virtue, with respect to the intention of this medicine. The Edinburgh dispensatory has therefore lessened

sen'd the quantity, and added Cochineal, which is by some looked on as a cordial. The Committee have likewise rejected the Aloes-wood, the red Roses, and yellow Saunders. Whatever virtues the first may have, the genuine sort is so difficultly procureable, that its use may be well superseded. The red Roses cannot be looked on as a suitable ingredient. Frederic Hoffman gives to the yellow Saunders a great character, and recommends a tincture of it made with Spirit of Wine as serviceable in nervous disorders; and indeed from its taste and smell it appears to be no contemptible ingredient. It would be more convenient to use a highly rectified Spirit, than the low one ordered above, and not to add any water, which takes off very much from the native flavour of the Lavender and Rosemary flowers. The digestion of the Species should by all means be performed without any heat, and the Spirit should not be suffered to stand too long upon them, a circumstance generally neglected, for the taste and smell of the medicine is sensibly injured thereby.

SPIRITUS MENTHÆ.

℞ Menthæ sativæ siccatæ (p.) libras quatuor,
Spiritus Vini tenuioris congios quatuor.

DISTILLA Balnei calore congios duos cum semisse.

If this be prepared with a highly rectified Spirit of Wine, perfectly free of all disagreeable taint, it will possess the flavour and virtues of the Mint in a very high degree, and if it be let down to a proper point of strength, with a suitable quantity of fair water, there are few of the officinal compositions, however laboured, will equal this as to its medicinal virtues, for it is equally efficacious as elegant and simple.

SPIRITUS

SPIRITUS RORIS-MARINI.

℞ Florum Roris-marini recentium (p.) libras duas,
Spiritus Vini tenuioris congium unum cum di-
midio.

DISTILLA Balnei calore congium unum.

All the cautions that have been hitherto delivered for preparing compound waters ought to be regarded here. The Spirit should be very strong, and as pure as it is possible for art to make it; the flowers gathered in their utmost perfection, in order to obtain this Spirit, with its due requisites of volatility and flavour.

TINCTURÆ.

TINCTURÆ.

TINCTURA ANTIMONII.

℞ Salis cujusvis Alkalini fixi (p.) libram unam,
 Antimonii (p.) libram dimidiam,
 Spiritus Vini rectificati (m.) libras duas.

ANTIMONIUM in pulverem redactum Sali misce, et igne forti liquefiant simul per horam. Deinde effunde, in pulverem redige, et Spiritu Vini affuso, digere per tres vel quatuor dies. Denique cola.

This Tincture is little more than a slight Tincture of common Sulphur, opened by a fixed Alkaline-salt, and therefore may more commodiously be made of the Hepar Sulphuris, a larger proportion of fixed salt being added. The method directed to the apothecary differs something from the above, tho' in the bottom they are nearly the same; but the former has the advantage of being the most easily prepared of the two. The Tincture of salt of Tartar is omitted, because, 'in preparing it, it is exceeding 'difficult to make the spirit receive a colour from the 'salt, so that it is scarce ever made without some additional art. If the Committee are rightly informed, 'the common practice is, to melt a small quantity of 'Antimony with the salt: but if the spirit has, even 'previously, received the least oily tincture, tho' it 'were only distilled from a plant, it will readily acquire a colour from the salt.'

TINCTURA ANTIPHTHISICA.

℞ Sacchari Saturni (p.) uncias octo,
 Salis Martis (p.) uncias quatuor,
 Spiritus Vini rectificatissimi (m.) libras duas.

SALES seorsim in pulverem redigantur, et statim in Spiritum infundantur; denique digere, et cola.

This celebrated medicine has not as yet obtained a place in the Pharmacopœia, tho' it has long been kept in the shops. Several of the most eminent practitioners have declared, that they have employed this medicine in extraordinary cases, with wonderful success; on the other hand, many have shewn a manifest dislike to it. Its introduction here is very remarkable, since preparations from lead have been generally disapproved of by the Committee, and diligently avoided. The real contents of this Tincture are very little known, both to those who approve of the medicine, and to such as intirely condemn it. They both seem to think its efficacy, either consider'd as a medicine, or as a poison, intirely owing to the particles of lead supposed to be contained in it; supposed, for if it be prepared according to the above, or most usual prescriptions, it will not contain a grain of the suspected metal. The Tincture is really a slight solution of iron, made with an inflamable spirit acuated with vinegar, as will appear sufficiently evident, if properly examined, and is well known to the rational chymist. Mons. Geoffroy calls this preparation the astringent Tincture of iron, and directs it to be made in a manner plainly founded on the above observations. His process is as follows,

Take of the Vitriol of Iron, an ounce, Terra foliata Tartari, two drachms; powder them separately; then mix them by degrees in a glass mortar, rubbing them constantly during the mixture, till they turn to a kind of soft paste, of a red colour. Then pour upon them gently four ounces of rectified Spirit of Wine, which will presently acquire a red colour, and is then to be poured off by inclination from the fæces.

TINCTURA AROMATICA.

℞ Specierum Aromaticarum (p.) uncias duas,
Spiritus Vini tenuioris (m.) libras duas.

DIGERE, et cola.

This Tincture is intirely new, and is contrived chiefly for making the Elixir Vitrioli Acidum. If the Pepper in the Species was omitted, which seems to be a supernumerary article, this Tincture would be applicable to more purposes.

TINCTURA ASÆ FŒTIDÆ
simplex.

℞ Asæ Fœtidæ (p.) uncias quatuor,
Spiritus Vini tenuioris (m.) libras duas.

DIGERE, et cola.

This is neither in the London nor Edinburgh dispensaries. Bates directs it, but with a highly rectified Spirit, which is certainly not so proper a Menstruum as a low one. This medicine has been pretty much in use in the shops for a considerable time.

TINCTURA ASÆ FŒTIDÆ
composita.

℞ Fuliginis Ligni (p.) uncias duas,
Asæ Fœtidæ (p.) unciam unam,
Spiritus Vini tenuioris (m.) libras duas.

DIGERE, et cola.

This is not so much known as the simple Tincture, nor has it been received by the College. Fuller has something like it in his Pharmacopœia Domestica.

TINCTU-

TINCTURA CANTHARIDUM.

℞ Cantharidum contusarum,
 Gummi Guaiaci ana (p.) drachmas duas,
 Coccinellæ (p.) drachmam dimidiam,
 Spiritus Vini rectificati (m.) sesquilibram.
 DIGERE, et cola.

In the College dispensatory there was some Rhubarb and Gum Lac ordered. The latter is very justly omitted, as scarce soluble in a common rectified Spirit of Wine, and where Rhubarb is thought proper, it is better occasionally added.

TINCTURA CARDAMOMI.

℞ Seminum Cardamomi minoris excorticatorum et
 contusorum (p.) uncias sex,
 Spiritus Vini tenuioris (m.) libras duas.
 DIGERE, et cola.

This Tincture, which is not in the College dispensatory, has long been in use, and is equally as elegant as it is simple.

TINCTURA CASTOREI.

℞ Castorei in pulverem redacti (p.) uncias duas,
 Spiritus Vini tenuioris (m.) libras duas.
 DIGERE per dies decem in frigido; deinde cola.

This is ordered by the College to be prepared with Spirit of Castor, but, as we have observed before, Castor yields very little of its medicinal virtues by distillation. A low spirit is here judiciously ordered, as it is a much more suitable Menstruum, than the

high one formerly directed. The Edinburgh dispensatory directs salt of Tartar to be added, in order to promote the solution of the Castor, and the learned commentator remarks, that this addition is well suited to unlock the resinous, or rather gelatinous texture of the Castor, and that the Menstruum will by this means take up more of the ingredients than otherwise. But I must beg leave to observe, that this, though necessary as well as heat, when a high spirit is used, is not equally so, when a lower one is made choice of, for this is capable of extracting intirely the medicinal parts without the assistance of heat, which renders the medicine more nauseous than efficacious.

TINCTURA CORTICIS PERUVIANI - simplex.

℞ Corticis Peruviani in pulverem crassum redacti (p.)
uncias quatuor,
Spiritus Vini tenuioris (m.) libras duas.
DIGERE, et cola.

A Tincture of the Peruvian Bark has long been pretty much in esteem, and usually kept in the shops; but as the College have not set down any standard form for making it, in their Pharmacopœia, this Tincture has been variously prepared at the discretion of the apothecary or chemist. Some have employed a high rectified Spirit of Wine as a Menstruum, which they have taken care fully to saturate by digestion on a large quantity of bark. Others have thought to assist the action of the Spirit by the addition of a fixed alkaline salt; and many have given the preference to a vitriolic acid, which has been supposed to improve the medicine, by adding to the roughness of the bark, and by giving a greater consistence to the Spirit, which enabled it to sustain more than it could by itself. These various preparations have their various uses, and may
to

to good purpose be applied by the skill of the physician. For general use the form introduced by the Committee is very convenient. A weak Spirit is a well adapted Menstruum to extract the whole virtues of the bark, as it equally affects its resinous and saline parts, and therefore makes as little alteration as possible in the medicine itself.

TINCTURA CORTICIS PERUVIANI

in

SPIRITU SALIS AMMONIACI.

℞ Corticis Peruviani (p.) uncias tres,
Spiritus Salis Ammoniaci nostri (m.) fefquilibram.
DIGERE in vase bene clauso, et cola.

The volatile Spirit of Sal Armoniac has but lately been applied to the bark as a Menstruum, on which it without dispute acts powerfully, but its acrimonious pungency is so great as to make its doses very small. It might perhaps therefore conveniently be lowered by the addition of an agreeable simple water, which would effectually remedy this inconvenience, and render it more palatable, and leave the Menstruum sufficiently strong for the purposes it is designed.

TINCTURA GUMMI GUAIACI

in

SPIRITU SALIS VOLATILIS OLEOSI.

℞ Gummi Guaiaci (p.) uncias quatuor,
Spiritus Salis Volatilis oleosi (m.) fefquilibram.
DIGERE in vase bene clauso, et cola.

F f 2

This

This is a very elegant, simple, and efficacious composition. The volatile oily Spirit excellently dissolves the gum, and very considerably promotes its medicinal efficacy.

TINCTURA HELLEBORI ALBI.

℞ Radicis Hellebori albi (p.) uncias octo,
Spiritus Vini tenuioris (m.) libras duas.

DIGERE, et cola.

This medicine has not as yet been received in either of the officinal dispensatories of London or Edinburgh, nor is its use as yet known in the apothecaries shops. The proportion of the root is pretty large with respect to the Spirit, which otherwise is a well adapted Menstruum.

TINCTURA HELLEBORI NIGRI.

℞ Radicis Hellebori nigri (p.) uncias quatuor,
Coccinellæ (p.) scrupulos duos,
Spiritus Vini tenuioris (m.) libras duas.

DIGERE, et cola.

The fixed alkaline salt, which is directed in the College book to be employed in extracting this Tincture, is here omitted, as unnecessary, a low Spirituous Menstruum being sufficiently able to extract its virtue, without such assistance, as evidently appears from the Analysis of Mons. Boulduc. The Edinburgh dispensatory have likewise rejected the alkaline salt, and chosen wine for their Menstruum, which is not so proper as the weak spirit chosen above, for it renders the medicine unpleasant and apt to turn sour.

TINCTURA

TINCTURA HELVETII.

℞ Tartari in pulverem subtilem triti (p.) uncias octo,

Limaturæ Ferri (p.) uncias quatuor.

MISCE, et cum Spiritu Vini tenuiore in pulvem redige, quam sæpe move, grumos frange, et Spiritu Vini tenuiore subinde humecta, ne areseat. Post unam vel alteram Septimanam tere in mortario, ut omnia bene misceantur, dein exsiccetur in spissitudinem, ut pilæ fiant, quæ singulæ habeant (p.) uncias duas. Denique unam ex his suspende filo ferreo in spiritus Vini Gallici veri mensura libræ unius, donec spiritus modice nigrescat, nec diutius.

This is a very tedious and unartful composition, by no means worth the pains taken about it, and greatly beneath the dignity of the College to receive. The express direction of a French brandy, when for every other purpose it has been entirely rejected throughout all the amendments of the dispensatory, is very remarkable. Any pure spirit of what kind soever, that has lain long enough in wooden vessels to extract a tincture, with which circumstances the French Brandy would not succeed, is equally as proper for this purpose, and a few drops of any slight solution of iron will give it the colour so much admired. If the medicinal virtues of this preparation are owing to the steel, and are in proportion to the quantity of metal contained in it, they must needs be exceeding small, since all which is in a gallon of it may be safely taken at one dose.

TINCTURA JALAPII.

℞ Radicis Jalapii in pulverem crassum redacti (p.) uncias octo,

Spiritus Vini tenuioris (m.) libras duas.

DIGERE, et cola.

This, tho' pretty much in use, has not as yet been received by the College. The Jalap seems ordered in too large a proportion to the Menstruum, but the latter is better adapted to extract the virtues of the root, than a high rectified Spirit of Wine, which the Edinburgh dispensatory orders; for the virtues of Jalap consist more in its gummy and saline parts, than in its resinous.

TINCTURA JAPONICA.

℞ Terræ Japonicæ (p.) uncias tres,
 Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis (m.) libras duas.
 DIGERE, et cola.

The Tinctura Terræ Japonicæ of the shops differs greatly from this in the quality, as well as number of its ingredients. It has usually been composed of Cinnamon, Peruvian Bark, and the substance from which it takes its name, to which some have added, though not very properly, Musk and Ambergrease. A Tincture was drawn from these ingredients, by digesting them in a highly rectified Spirit of Wine; but this was not a suitable Menstruum, particularly with regard to the principal ingredient, which is more effectually dissolved in an aqueous liquor, with which it will readily pass thro' the filtre. The simplicity of the form gives it the preference for general use, as the other ingredients may be conveniently added in the form of a Tincture, when wanted. The strong Cinnamon-water is less proper, for the reasons above-given, than the smaller sort, or at least than a mixture of both.

TINCTURA MARTIS

in

SPIRITU SALIS.

℞ Squamarum ferri (p.) uncias sex,
 Spiritus Salis (p.) libras tres,
 Spiritus Vini rectificati (m.) libras tres.

MACERA frigide ferri Squamas in Spiritu Salis, quamdiu Spiritus ferrum rodit. Liquor per subfidentiam depuratus evaporetur ad libram unam, et residuo addatur Spiritus Vini.

This is dispensed in six times the quantity ordered by the College. Scales are ordered instead of rust of iron, and the solution to be evaporated instead of distilled; but there does not appear any necessity for either of the operations, nor have the shops ever accustomed themselves to the trouble.

TINCTURA MARTIS

cum

SALE AMMONIACO.

℞ Rubiginis Ferri,
 Salis Ammoniaci ana (p.) uncias tres,
 Spiritus Vini tenuioris (m.) libram unam,
 DIGERE, et cola.

This process is much more simple than that either in the London or Edinburgh dispensatory, and not near so troublesome, tho' probably as efficacious.

TINCTURA

TINCTURA FLORUM MARTIALIUM.

℞ Florum Martialium (p.) uncias quatuor,
 Spiritus Vini tenuioris (m.) libram unam.
 DIGERE, et cola.

This Tincture is a very elegant one, but it's very uncertain, differing greatly according to the skill of the operator in preparing the flowers, and to some circumstances in the operation itself.

TINCTURA MYRRHÆ.

℞ Myrrhæ (p.) uncias tres,
 Spiritus Vini rectificati (m.) libras duas.
 DIGERE, et cola.

*' In two Tinctures made with the same quantity
 ' of rectified Spirit and the same quantity of Myrrh,
 ' the same degree of heat being applied to both for the
 ' same lengths of time, very little difference was found
 ' in the quantity taken up by the Spirit, tho' in one
 ' the Myrrh was used without any other preparation
 ' than powdering it; and in the other, it had stood mix-
 ' ed with a lixivial salt, longer than directed in the
 ' Pharmacopœia. Unless therefore it should be found
 ' that the salt by standing longer with the Myrrh,
 ' or by some different management, will have a greater
 ' effect, its use ought certainly to be rejected.*

There is certainly a remarkable difference in the taste and smell of the Tincture of Myrrh, as it is prepared with or without lixivial salts. That prepared without is much more fragrant and agreeable, than that with; and by some particular circumstances in the operation itself, may be made as strong as desired, and therefore I perfectly agree with the above remark, that the use
 of

of fixed Alkaline Salts, in the preparation of this Tincture, should be rejected, and am the more firmly persuaded in this opinion, because these Salts are very improper for some purposes, to which this Tincture is usually applied.

TINCTURA RHABARBARI in SPIRITU VINI.

℞ Rhabarbari (p.) uncias duas,
Semen Cardamomi minoris (p.) unciam dimidiam,
Croci (p.) drachmas duas,
Spiritus Vini tenuioris (m.) libras duas.
DIGERE, et cola.

This differs from the Tinctura Rhabarbari Vinosa in nothing but the Menstruum; Wine is used in the one, and small Spirit of Wine in the other. The ingredients have been already considered in the remarks on the former, to which I refer the reader, to avoid the tediousness of repetitions.

TINCTURA SERPENTARIÆ.

℞ Radicis Serpentariæ Virginianæ (p.) uncias tres,
Spiritus Vini rectificati (m.) libras duas.
DIGERE, et cola.

This medicine is usually prepared with Tincture of Salt of Tartar, but is directed in the review to be made with simple rectified spirit, as the smallest deviation from the former prescription of it, tho' perhaps it would be preferable to prepare it with proof-spirit.

In the Edinburgh dispensatory this is directed to be made with white-wine, but the change which wine is apt to undergo in digestion, or barely by keeping in the shops, renders it less proper than a low Spirit, unless in some particular instances, where the dose is pretty large. The Committee are diffident in determining which of the two Spirits, the weaker or the stronger; has the preference, but the former has the best claim to it, both as a Menstruum, and as a vehicle.

TINCTURA STOMACHICA.

℞ Uvarum passerarum exacinarum (p.) uncias quatuor,
 Cinnamomi (p.) unciam dimidiam,
 Semen Carui,
 Cardamomi minoris,
 Coccinellæ ana (p.) drachmas duas,
 Spiritus Vini tenuioris (m.) libras duas.
 DIGERE, et cola.

This is not in the last edition of the London dispensatory, but in a former there was a composition something like this, under the title of Usquebach sive Aqua Vitæ Hibernis popularis. The Tincture here introduced is considerably stronger of Spices than the old medicine. The Liquorice-root is thrown out of it, and Cochineal is added for the sake of giving it an elegant colour, and there is likewise some change of the Spices. The original intention of the medicine seems alter'd as much as its name; for the design of the first contrivers was, to prepare a compound water by infusion, instead of distillation, and accordingly this was inserted under the head of compound waters. A composition of this kind has its particular uses, and is preferable, for many purposes, to the fiery hot distilled waters, since it not only receives some excellent ingredients, whose virtues will

not

not rise in the still, but likewise has the heat of its spirit abated, and the pungency of its Aromatics sheathed.

BALSAMUM POLYCHRESTUM.

℞ Gummi Guaiaci (p.) uncias duodecim,
Balsami Peruani (p.) drachmas tres,
Spiritus Vini rectificati (m.) libras duas cum se-
misse.

DIGERE, ut Gummi solvatur, et deinde cola.

This is exactly the same with the College, unless that here the balsam of Peru is more judiciously ordered by weight; but if it is considered as an ingredient of any consequence, its quantity ought to be considerably increased. The dispensatory directs this composition something differently, as to the proportion of the ingredients, the Gum Guaiacum is much reduced, and this reduction is for the better, for unless the Gum be exceeding foul, the spirit will not take up near the quantity ordered above.

BALSAMUM TRAUMATICUM.

℞ Benzoini (p.) uncias sex,
Styracis Calamitæ colati,
Balsami Peruani ana (p.) uncias quatuor,
Florum Hyperici ficcatorum (p.) uncias duas,
Olibani,
Myrrhæ ana (p.) unciam unam,
Spiritus Vini rectificati (m.) libras tres.

DIGERE flores per viginti quatuor horas in Spiritu Vini, ut extrahatur Tinctura rubra. In colatura expressa digerantur Gummi per dies sex; deinde Tinctura separetur à fæcibus colando per pannum linteum.

There is no balsam of this kind in the last edition of the College dispensatory. In a former one, the Balsamum Vulnerarium something resembles this, at least in the choice of some of its ingredients; but it is a very injudicious composition. There have been several balsams of this kind of late, which, tho' not known in regular practice, have been in great esteem and much called for; the above is at least as good as any of them, but may be rendered more simple without robbing it of any of its virtues. Two ounces of the flowers of St. John's-wort can contribute but little, if any thing, to three pints of the Spirit loaded with ingredients. As for the Olibanum and Myrrh, they are as unnecessary as their quantities are trivial. It is much the better way to use unstrained Storax, the common method of straining it greatly injuring it; and indeed here it is quite unnecessary, for all the ingredients may be easily strained together after they are dissolved in the Spirit.

ELIXIR ASTHMATICUM.

℞ Radicis Glycyrrhizæ (p.) uncias quatuor,
 Florum Benzoini,
 Opii colati ana (p.) drachmam unam,
 Camphoræ (p.) scrupulos duos,
 Olei Anisi Chymici (p.) drachmam dimidiam,
 Spiritus Vini rectificati (m.) libras duas.

DIGERE, et cola.

This composition has not as yet obtained a place in the Pharmacopœia, altho' no one deserves it better; its ingredients are of the most powerful kind, well proportioned, and the whole form as well contrived. This composition was originally directed by Le Mort, as Quincy, the first publick recommender of it, observes; the character he gives of it, it most certainly deserves. The Honey and salt of Tartar, which were in the original

original composition, are by the Committee justly rejected, who have here, as well as in several other places, given a remarkable instance of their sincere disposition to improve medicine, by not refusing assistance from whatever quarter it is offered.

ELIXIR PROPRIETATIS SIMPLEX.

℞ Tincturæ Myrrhæ (m.) libras duas,

Croci,

Aloës, ana (p.) uncias tres.

DIGERE, et cola.

This is very injudiciously directed in the Pharmacopœia; two pints of Spirit of Wine are ordered to be poured on three ounces of each of the ingredients, and after extraction of the tincture, more Spirits of Wine to be poured on the fæces, which are again to be digested, and at last some part of the Spirit to be drawn from both the tinctures. This process is as unartful as troublesome, for it leaves the strength of the medicine so undetermined, that it is impossible to ascertain the dose, and if the Elixir be thus prepared, it will contain little or none of the Myrrh, for the Menstruum will so saturate itself with the Saffron and Aloes, as not to act upon it, for this is as difficultly soluble in Spirit of Wine as the Saffron and Aloes are easily. The Edinburgh dispensatory, sensible of this inconvenience, direct the Myrrh to be previously prepared with a fixed Alkaline Salt; but this is not an effectual method, nor is the addition a proper ingredient, for the reasons inserted in the remarks on the tincture of Myrrh. There have been several other methods contrived for making this Elixir, but the above form is more simple, more elegant, less troublesome, and equally as efficacious as the best.

ELIXIR

ELIXIR PROPRIETATIS Helmontii.

℞ Salis alicujus alkalini fixi (p.) libram unam,
 Aloës,
 Croci ana (p.) fescunciam,
 Vini albi (m.) libras duas.

SALEM in Vino dissolve, et per chartam cola.
 In colatura digere Aloën et Crocum, ut fiat Tinctura.

ITEM

℞ Salis Ammoniaci purificati (p.) unciam unam,
 Myrrhæ (p.) fescunciam,
 Vini albi (m.) libram unam.
 DIGERE, ut fiat Tinctura.

HÆ Tincturæ colatæ misceantur, et asserventur in vase clauso.

The Committee indulge the apothecaries with the harmless liberty of employing any kind of a fixed Alkaline Salt in this preparation, instead of the particular one directed by Helmont; this variation rather affects the compounder than the composition; in other respects the formula differs not from that in the College dispensatory. If this troublesome preparation be strictly examined, it will be found more singular than useful, more pompous than efficacious. The medicine, when finished, consists of an equal proportion of Myrrh, Aloes, and Saffron, a considerable quantity of a fixed Alkaline Salt, a neutral Salt composed of the acid parts of the Wine and the other ingredients, resembling Tartarus solubilis, a small quantity of sea Salt, and a less of a volatile Alkaline one, dissolved in a large quantity of phlegm mixed with a little inflammable Spirit. From this analysis a
 much

much more scientific and facile method is pointed out of making this medicine, by dissolving the Myrrh in a Menstruum, composed of fixed Alkaline Salt, purified Tartar, and common Water, and then to add the Saffron, and last of all the Aloes. The volatile Alkaline and the sea Salt, and the inflammable Spirit, are in so very small quantities in the medicine when prepared as above, that they may be well omitted here as insignificant.

ELIXIR SALUTIS.

℞ Uvarum passarum exacinatorum (p.) uncias sedecim,
 Foliorum Senæ (p.) libram unam,
 Seminum Coriandri,
 Fœniculi dulcis ana (p.) unciam unam,
 Spiritus Vini tenuioris congiū unum.
 DIGERE, et cola.

The quantity of Sena is greatly increased in this composition; the College directed but four ounces to six pounds of Spirit; but this is very nearly as strong as the infusion of Sena, the quantities being the same in both, which certainly fits it better for a purge. The Guaiacum chips are left out, as not agreeing in the general intention of the medicine; the Elecampane-roots render it too slimy, and hinder its passing the strainer; the Aniseeds, as the flavour they give is exceedingly disagreeable to most people, are thrown out, and Fennel-seeds chosen in their room. Upon the whole, if the quantity of Sena is not deemed too large for the usual intention of this medicine, the composition is sufficiently uniform, and greatly preferable to many others under this title.

ELIXIR VITRIOLI ACIDUM.

℞ Tincturæ Aromaticæ (m.) libram unam,
Olei Vitrioli (p.) uncias quatuor.

MISCE gradatim, et post subsidentiam filtro purifica.

This composition is very judiciously retrenched. The Sage, Mint and Citron-peel are rejected, as trivial ingredients in the small quantities they are ordered. The Spices are well chose, the less efficacious, being thrown out, and it has long been the custom of the shops to omit the sugar-candy, as no ways concurring with the rest of the ingredients, or at all promoting the medicinal efficacy of this valuable preparation. The most considerable alteration which the Committee have made is, in greatly reducing the quantity of Oil of Vitriol, and in ordering the Species to be digested with the Spirit of Wine before the acid is added. The Edinburgh dispensatory has had due regard to these circumstances; and perhaps it would be better to make a still farther reduction of the acid, by which means less of the other ingredients would be precipitated, and the medicine might no longer be dosed by the uncertain way of drops, but by the more eligible ones of weight and measure.

ELIXIR VITRIOLI DULCE.

℞ Tincturæ Aromaticæ (m.) libram unam,
Spiritus Vitrioli dulcis (p.) uncias octo.

MISCE.

*This preparation, which has but lately come into use among us, is not, as yet, received in the dispensatories, and its medicinal efficacy is more talked of than known. A medicine, not very much unlike this, has been, for
some*

Some time, greatly cried up, under the name of *Elixir Vitrioli volatilis Vigani*, the real composition of which has been kept a secret; and a descendant of Vigani has been supposed the only one possessed of this, to him, valuable *Nostrum*. But as this preparation, tho' strongly recommended, does not appear to really deserve the character given of it, and to be rather curious than useful, so it seems to have been supported for purposes unworthy of the dignity of physicians to espouse. I shall therefore with freedom unveil this mysterious *Arcanum*, which has puzzled our modern philosophers by fire, and been shamefully imposed upon the patient, as well as the apothecary. This *Elixir* is no more than the sweet Spirit of *Vitriol* digested upon a small quantity of *Mint*, curiously dried, until it has acquired a due colour. Great care must be taken that the Spirit be well freed from its acid parts, either by a very prudent rectification, or by leisurely distilling it from a small quantity of fixed *Alkaline Salt*, for on this circumstance depends its greenish colour, in which consists the secret, that alone being the characteristic of the genuineness of the preparation. The *Mint* for this purpose is most commodiously suspended in the Spirit in a fine linnen cloth, to prevent the necessity of filtering it, during which, its most volatile parts will exhale.

ELIXIR UTERINUM.

℞ Succi Sabinæ inspissati (p.) unciam unam,
 Tincturæ Castorei (m.) libram unam,
 Tincturæ Myrrhæ (m.) libram dimidiam.
 DIGERE, et cola.

This preparation is improved from one under the same name in Quincy's dispensatory, as to the manner of making it. It is neither in the London nor Edinburgh

burgh Pharmacopœia's, nor is it known (so much as it deserves to be) in common practice.

SPIRITUS VINI
CAMPHORATUS.

℞ Camphoræ (p.) uncias duas,
Spiritus vini rectificati (m.) libras duas.
MISCE, ut Camphora solvatur.

This remains unaltered, except that the ingredients are dispensed in double the quantity that they were before.

AQUÆ

AQUÆ MEDICAMENTOSÆ.

AQUA ALUMINOSA BATEANA.

℞ Aluminis usti,

Vitrioli albi ana (p.) drachmas duas,

Aquæ bullientis (m.) libras duas.

SALES in aquâ solve, et cum fæces subsederint, liquor coletur.

The calcination of the Alum is a needless trouble, as it does no more than barely evaporate the aqueous parts, which are immediately restored to it by the boiling water. What the fæces are, which subside, is worth inquiry; they are probably the white Vitriol.

AQUA ALUMINOSA FALLOPII.

℞ Mercurii sublimati corrosivi,

Aluminis ana (p.) drachmas duas,

Aquæ bullientis (m.) libras duas.

SALES in aquâ solve, et cum fæces subsederint, liquor coletur.

This is directed to be prepared with red Rose and Plantain-water, which are here rejected, and common water ordered in their stead, which answers the purpose full as well. The needless circumstance of boiling it half away in a glass vessel with a narrow neck, is likewise omitted, and Salts ordered only to be dissolved. The fæces are the Mercury sublimate precipitated by the Alum.

AQUA OPHTHALMICA
VITRIOLICA.

℞ Vitrioli albi,
Camphoræ ana (p.) drachmam unam,
Aquæ bullientis (m.) libram unam.

VITRIOLO cum Camphorâ mixto affunde aquam,
et post subsidentiam cola.

*This is little more than a solution of white Vitriol,
the Camphor scarce communicating any thing to the
Water.*

AQUA SAPPHIRINA.

℞ Aquæ calcis (m.) libram unam,
Salis Ammoniaci (p.) drachmam unam.

STENT simul in vase cupreo, vel cum bracteis
aliquot cupri, donec aqua colorem sapphirinum ac-
quisiverit.

*The circumstance of standing in a copper basin con-
tributes more to the colour than the medicinal efficacy
of the water, the quantity of copper necessary to effect
this change being inconceivably small.*

AQUA STYPTICA CAMPHORATA.

℞ Boli Armenæ (p.) uncias quatuor,
Vitrioli albi (p.) uncias duas,
Camphoræ (p.) unciam unam,
Aquæ bullientis congiū unum.

MISCE, ut Vitriolum solvatur, et post fæcū sub-
sidentiam cola.

The Camphor contributes very little to this composition, and if it stand long to subside, the Bole Armeniac as little; it therefore should be decanted as soon as the grosser parts are fallen down. This is something differently ordered in the dispensatory.

AQUA STYPTICA SYDENHAMI.

℞ Vitrioli cærulei,
 Aluminis ana (p.) fefquidrachmam,
 Olei Vitrioli (p.) unciam unam,
 Aquæ bullientis (m.) uncias duodecim.

SALES tere in Mortario cum aquâ calidâ, ut solvantur, et filtro aqua purificetur; deinde Oleum Vitrioli addatur, et postquam refrixerit, Salium crystalli, si qui concreverint, abjiciantur.

In the original prescription of Sydenham, an ounce of Alum, and an equal quantity of Vitriol, are ordered to be dissolved by boiling them in half a pint of the phlegm of Vitriol, and when cold filtered, and the crystals separated from it, and afterwards to add the twelfth part of the weight of the liquor of Oil of Vitriol. There is a very considerable difference between the two prescriptions; instead of the phlegm of Vitriol, common water, which is equally as good, is ordered; the quantity of alum is reduced from ten drams to a dram and a half, and the Vitriol from ten drams to eight, whether to the advantage of the preparation, I will not take upon me to determine; but must observe, that the direction to separate such of the Salts as shall have shot into crystals, is here needless; for altho' in Sydenham's prescription there was not liquor enough to retain the salts fluid when cold, and therefore some of them must necessarily crystallize, yet here the proportion of the Menstruum is so far increased, and its action so much strengthened by the addition of
 Oil

238 AQUÆ MEDICAMENTOSÆ.

Oil of Vitriol, that the solution will remain perfect, without the least appearance of a crystallization.

L A C V I R G I N A L E.

℞ Aluminis (p.) uncias quatuor,
Sacchari Saturni (p.) uncias duas,
Aquæ (m.) libras duas.

SOLVE Alumen in aquâ. Deinde adde Saccharum Saturni in pulverem redactum, et mixtura agitetur, donec pulveris grana penitus dispareant, et tota uniformiter lactescat.

The boiling the water, in which the Rock-alum is dissolved, a third part away, is quite needless. It is more accurately made with Sugar of Lead, as here directed, than with Litharge and Vinegar, according to the College, and more commodiously by dissolving the Sugar of Lead in one half of the water, and the Alum in the other, and then shaking them together, than by powdering the Sugar of Lead, and adding it to the solution of Alum.

L O T I O S A P O N A C E A.

℞ Aquæ florum Sambuci (m.) uncias duodecim,
Olei Olivarum (m.) uncias quatuor,
Lixivii Tartari (m.) unciam dimidiam.

LIXIVIUM Tartari, et Oleum Olivarum simul tere, donec misceantur ; deinde gradatim adde aquam.

This soapy wash may be more easily and effectually made, by dissolving some of the finer sorts of Soap in a suitable quantity of water, and may be rendered more deterfive, by a few drops of a solution of fixed Alkaline Salt.

OLEA

OLEA per INFUSIONEM.

OLEUM HYPERICI.

℞ Florum Hyperici plene in petala expansorum, recentium, et à calycibus diligenter separatorum (p.) uncias quatuor,
 Olei Olivarum (m.) libras duas.

OLEUM floribus affunde, et stent simul, donec Oleum satis tingatur.

In the College Pharmacopœia there are two kinds of Oil of St. John's-wort, distinguished by the names of Oleum Hyperici simplex and Oleum Hyperici compositum. The process set down for making the compound one, is very unartful; for the triple maceration is more troublesome than useful, and the infusion in a glass vessel close stopped, can answer no manner of purpose, since the subsequent decoction must necessarily evaporate what before was endeavoured to be retained with so much caution. The Turpentine and Saffron have been long objected to, as unsuitable ingredients for some purposes which this medicine is applied to; the quantity of the Saffron was certainly so small, that no effect could be reasonably expected from it. The great character, which some authors give of this preparation, seems rather founded on superstitious, or at least ill-grounded notions, than real facts; it is therefore rejected by the Committee, who have only retained the more simple preparation. In this they have exchanged the Oil of St. John's-wort-seeds for Olive-oil, which is full as good as the other, more easily procurable, and at less expence.

OLEUM

OLEUM ROSACEUM.

℞ Rosarum rubrarum immaturarum, recentium et exungulatarum (p.) libram unam,
Olei Olivarum (m.) libras duas.

ROSAS in Oleo coque, donec fere, non omnino, crispæ fiant: deinde oleum exprime, et sepone, ut fæces subsident.

The directions for preparing this Oil in the Pharmacopœia are as ridiculous, and liable to the same objections, as the Oil of St. John's-wort; the exposing them to the mid-day sun in a glass vessel well stopped, the repeating this three times, and the gently simmering them in a bath heat, are circumstances which, however pompous, do not in the least contribute to the supposed medicinal efficacy of this preparation; they are therefore judiciously rejected by the Committee, and the Oil more scientifically directed to be prepared at one single operation. This Oil is supposed to contain the astringent parts of the Roses, and therefore is directed to be prepared from red Roses in the bud; but whoever expects any such qualities in these Oils, will not only find himself greatly deceived upon trial, but shews that he is but slightly skilled in this part of medicinal knowledge.

OLEUM SAMBUCINUM.

FIT, ut Oleum Rosaceum.

In the dispensatory the Oil of Elder is directed to be prepared in the same troublesome and unartful manner as the Oil of Roses, which is therefore here rejected, and a more simple one of slight coction justly preferred.

OLEUM

OLEUM è MUCILAGINIBUS.

℞ Radicum Althææ recentium (p.) libras duas,
 Seminum Lini,
 Fœni Græci ana (p.) libram unam,
 Aquæ (m.) libras octo.

RADICES et semina contundantur, et leviter coquantur, deinde exprimatur Mucilago.

℞ Hujus Mucilaginis (p.) libras duas,
 Olei Olivarum (m.) libras quatuor.

COQUE, donec aquosa pars Mucilaginis sit absumpta. Deinde Oleum caute effundatur.

This Oil is not in the dispensatory: indeed the ingredients are directed in the Emplastrum Diachylon; but as the apothecaries have, time out of mind, prepared this Plaister of Litharge and Oil, without the Mucilages, and as the Committee have approved of this alteration, this form became the more necessary. This, as directed above, is a more simple and uniform composition, than that in the Edinburgh, from which it differs likewise, but not with equal judgment, in the proportion of the ingredients; the quantity of the roots and seeds is, beyond all dispute, greatly too much increased.

OLEUM VIRIDE.

℞ Foliorum recentium Lauri,
 Rutæ,
 Majoranæ,
 Absinthii maritimi,
 Menthæ fativæ ana (p.)
 uncias tres,
 Olei Olivarum (m.) libras duas.

242 OLEA per INFUSIONEM.

CONTUNDANTUR herbæ, et leniter in Oleo coquantur, donec crispæ fiant: deinde exprimatur Oleum, et post subsidentiam effundatur.

Instead of the great number of green Oils prepared by infusion and decoction, a catalogue of which see at the end of this book, this one is substituted, which will very well answer the purposes of any of them, and may as well be made of one or two of the ingredients, as of all of them; for little else is expected from these Oils, by the most judicious, than from common Oil itself, which indeed in most cases is preferable to the coloured Oils, especially those prepared with heat, as being much less offensive and disagreeable to the patient.

EMPLASTRA.

E M P L A S T R A.

E M P L A S T R U M C O M M U N E.

℞ Olei Olivarum (m.) libras octo,
Lithargyri subtilissime triti (p.) libras quinque,
Aquæ (m.) circiter libras duas.

CoQUE leni igne, agitando perpetuo, donec Oleum et Lithargyrus coëant, et emplāstri crassitudinem habeant addendo aquam calidam, si prior absumatur ante finem coctionis, ne emplastrum ab empyreumate nigrescat.

For Emplastrum Diachylon simplex, our shops have substituted a simple composition of Oil and Litharge, without the Mucilages prescribed either in our or any other books of Pharmacy. But, as no objection can be made from experience, we have admitted it. But as Emplastrum Diachylon is an improper appellation for a plaister in which no juices are employed, it is here called, for the sake of propriety, Emplastrum Commune.

E M P L A S T R U M A D H Æ S I V U M.

℞ Emplāstri communis (p.) libras tres,
Resinæ flavæ (p.) uncias sex.

EMPLASTRO communi liquato Resinam in pulverem redactam, ut cito lique scat injice, et probe misce.

Aliter.

Elegantius fit, si dum Oleum et Lithargyrus simul coquantur, paulo antequam in emplāstri crassitudinem reducantur, Resina addatur, et coctio continuetur, donec emplastrum perficiatur.

This Plaister is elegantly contrived, and though more simple, is much superior, for the purposes it is intended, to that in the dispensatory. The Burgundy-pitch and Turpentine are well supplied by common Rosin, from which they do not essentially differ. The Sarcocolla has been long omitted, not only as a trifling ingredient in regard to its quantity, there being but one ounce of it in a pound and an half of Plaister, but also as it gives more trouble to make it smooth, which circumstance in this Plaister is particularly necessary to be observed; than its qualities are judged to merit. The Emplastrum Diachalciteos is judiciously rejected, and its place more aptly supplied, by doubling the quantity of the Emplastrum Commune, for the ingredient from which that Plaister took its name, is a very improper one in this, as it will greatly impede the adhesive quality, for which this is purposively contrived.

EMPLASTRUM ex AMMONIACO
cum
MERCURIO.

℞ Gummi Ammoniacy (p.) libram unam,
Argenti vivi (p.) uncias tres,
Balsami Sulphuris simplicis (p.) drachmam unam.

ARGENTUM vivum cum Balsamo Sulphuris tere, donec globuli dispareant; deinde adde paulatim Ammoniacum liquefactum, paulo antequam refrikerit, et accurate misceantur.

This is contrived to supply the place of the Emplastrum Mercuriale of the dispensatory, the ingredients of which are very ill chosen, either not corresponding with the general intention, as the Emplastrum Diachalciteos, or occasioning a needless expence and trouble; and if there be no objection to the using Balsamum Sulphuris Simplex instead of Turpentine, as there is no very great difference

difference between the two, except in the smell, this composition is not inferior in elegance, simplicity and efficacy, to any Plaister whatsoever. If in some cases it should not prove adhæsive enough, the addition of a small quantity of Turpentine will readily make it so.

E M P L A S T R U M C E P H A L I C U M.

℞ Resinæ flavæ (p.) uncias duas,
 Picis aridæ (p.) unciam unam,
 Labdani,
 Terebinthinæ communis ana (p.) unciam dimi-
 diam,
 Gummi Juniperi,
 Nucis Moschatæ ana (p.) drachmas duas,
 Myrrhæ,
 Mastiches ana (p.) sequidrachmam.

LIQUEFACTA Resinâ cum Pice et Terebinthinâ lento igne, cætera in pulverem redacta insperge, et diligenter move, ne Gummi in grumos concrecant.

This plaister has passed thro' all the editions of the College without much alteration, tho' perhaps no one deserves amendment more; the Bean-flower and the flower of bitter vetches, are beyond all doubt useless ingredients, and the pigeons dung has nothing to recommend it. These therefore the Committee have justly thrown out of the form above, but there remain many ingredients untouched which deserve the same fate. The yellow Resin, and the dry pitch, are certainly only inserted to give the rest of the ingredients the consistence of a Plaister; the Labdanum, at least that which we meet with in the shops, is little more than an earthy substance; nor has the Gum Juniper or Mastich any qualities suitable to this intention. The Edinburgh dispensatory have attempted to reform this medicine, and certainly some of their ingredients are well chosen, as particularly

particularly the essential Oil of Lavender. A Plaister more suitable to the intention of a Cephalick might be composed of fewer ingredients, and whose medicinal efficacy is less disputable, such as the Gum Galbanum or Ammoniaco impregnated with either of the essential Oils of Lavender, Nutmeg or Rosemary.

E M P L A S T R U M C O M M U N E

cum Gummi.

℞ Emplastri communis (p.) libras tres,
 Galbani colati (p.) uncias quinque;
 Terebinthinæ communis (p. uncias tres;
 Thuris,
 Bdellii,
 Gummi Ammoniaci colati,
 Ceræ flavæ ana (p.) uncias duas.

EMPLASTRUM commune super lenissimum ignem cum cerâ liqua. Interim Galbano, et Ammoniaco leni igne cum Terebinthinâ in alio vase liquatis, insperge Thus et Bdellium in pulverem redacta : deinde Emplastrum cum cerâ liquatum his paulatim immisce.

ELEGANTIUS fit, si, loco emplastri communis confecti, adhibeatur Oleum cum Lithargyro coctum, simul ac primum coëant, antequam in Emplastri spissitudinem coquantur.

‘ Emplastrum Diachylon cum gummi is reformed under the head of Emplastrum commune cum gummi, the laboured composition of Diachylon magnum being above measure absurd; in it were employed two Oils made by a triple infusion; one Oil by infusion and decoction, and no less than six mucilages, without any sensible addition to the efficacy of the medicine.

The

The ingredients of this Plaister will bear a further reduction, and Gum Ammoniacum in a suitable quantity, added to the common Plaister, instead of all the rest of the ingredients, will form a composition equal at least in efficacy, as well as superior in elegance and simplicity.

E M P L A S T R U M C O M M U N E

cum

M E R C U R I O.

COMPONITUR ex Emplastro communi, et Argento Vivo, eodem modo ac Emplastrum ex Ammoniaco cum Mercurio.

There seems to be no great occasion for this Plaister, as it may be well supplied by the Emplastrum ex Ammoniaco cum Mercurio.

E M P L A S T R U M è C Y M I N O.

℞ Picis Burgundicæ (p.) libras sex,

Seminum Cymini,

Baccarum Lauri ana (p.) libram dimidiam.

Pici liquefactæ insperge, et bene misce cætera in pulverem trita,

In the College dispensatory this plaister is directed to be made in a manner as injudicious as troublesome ; first a decoction is ordered to be made of the Seeds with common water, which is to be strained, and then boiled down, with the addition of some Burgundy Pitch, to the consistence of a plaister ; this is to be melted afresh, and some more Seeds to be strewed in it, in the form of a powder. The Committee have altered this process very much to the advantage of the operator, by throw-
ing

ing out all unnecessary trouble, and directing it to be made in a more simple manner at one operation. The composition has received a more uniform and elegant cast, the Ground-pine is justly rejected as a super-numerary, if not useless ingredient, and it might be still farther improved by throwing out the Bay-berries, and retaining only the Cummin-seeds; this would give it a better title to its appellation, reduce it to a perfect simplicity, and rather improve than take from its efficacy.

EMPLASTRUM DIGESTIVUM,

vulgo

FLOS UNGUENTORUM.

℞ Resinæ flavæ,

Thuris,

Ceræ flavæ,

Sevi ovilli depurati ana (p.) libram dimidiam,

Olibani (p.) uncias quatuor,

Terebinthinæ communis uncias duas cum dimidia,

Myrrhæ,

Mastiches, ana (p.) unciam unam.

RESINA, Cera, et Sevum simul liquentur; deinde remove ab igne, et adde Terebinthinam, et postea cætera in pulverem trita.

This is called in the Pharmacopœia Flos Unguentorum and Emplastrum a Nostratibus, and hath continued without any considerable alteration thro' all the editions of it, but in the first it is ordered to be made into a cerate; and indeed, its consistence is so soft, as more properly to come under that appellation, than this of a Plaister, as Quincy has justly observed. In the amendment above, the White-wine is rejected as quite useless, and the frivolous distinction of two kinds of Resin omitted;

omitted ; Frankincense is elegantly substituted in the room of them ; the Camphor is rejected as a trivial ingredient in point of quantity. But with all these alterations, this composition wants farther correction ; its articles are not only too numerous, but many of them are insignificant and useless : what possible virtue can an ounce of Myrrh or Mastich be supposed to contribute to upwards of a pound and an half of Plaister ? Or is there any occasion for Olibanum in a composition in which there are Turpentine, Resin and Frankincense ? The first four ingredients in the form above are the only ones wanted ; the rest are quite superfluous, and altogether unnecessary.

EMPLASTRUM EPISPASTICUM.

℞ Cantharidum (p.) uncias quatuordecim,

Resinæ flavæ,

Ceræ flavæ ana (p.) libram unam,

Sevi Ovilli depurati (p.) uncias quatuor,

Aceti (m.) uncias septem.

RESINA, Cerâ, et Sevo simul liquatis paulo antequam indurescant, insperge et immisce Cantharides in pulverem crassiores redactas ; deinde adde Acetum, et bene subige.

‘ The employing the Melilot-plaister in the composition
 ‘ of the Epispastic is intirely useless ; the same mate-
 ‘ rials not tintured with the Melilot, answering the
 ‘ purpose full as well. It is here therefore set down in
 ‘ that manner. The Semen Ammeos is also omitted,
 ‘ having been inserted upon an imagination of that seed
 ‘ being a correcter of the Cantharides, a fact not suf-
 ‘ ficiently warranted. As now prescribed, the Plaister
 ‘ will answer all the purposes of the present Empla-
 ‘ strum Epispasticum Primum.

The Melilot-plaister, as the Committee have observed, is an useless ingredient, and I agree with them likewise that the Semen Ammeos does not deserve to be retained in this composition, but apprehend, that the Vinegar merits fully as much to be thrown out, for it is an improper ingredient, and an unnecessary one, which occasions a good deal of trouble. If instead of the Resin, which is only Turpentine deprived of its volatile oil, Turpentine itself were used, the ingredients would more readily assume the consistence of a Plaister, and the composition be tolerably uniform.

E M P L A S T R U M de MELILOTO.

℞ Herbæ Meliloti virentis (p.) libras decem,
Sevi Ovilli depurati (p.) libras quatuor.

SEVO liquefacto herbam concisam et contusam paulatim incoque, donec herba crispa fiat; deinde Sevum expressum fervetur ad usum.

℞ Resinæ flavæ,

Ceræ flavæ ana (p.) libras tres,

Sevi præscripti (p.) libram unam.

LIQUESCANT simul, et, dum Massa fluida est, coletur.

*‘ This Plaister deserved to be well considered. In
‘ the dressing of blisters its too great irritation is con-
‘ tinually complained of. This is owing to the Resin ex-
‘ ceeding a just proportion. Experience hath shown
‘ that half the quantity is full enough, perhaps still less
‘ would be preferable.*

The alteration made both as to the manner of preparing this Plaister, and to the proportion of its ingredients, is indisputably much to the better, and the regard which the Committee express for the patient can never be too much commended. Custom has made the use of the Melilot-plaister sacred for the purposes of
dressing

dressings blisters, which I suppose is the reason for its being here retained; but for my part, I must frankly declare, that I do not think the Melilot of the least service in this composition, or that for general use there is occasion for any Resin at all, and therefore that it should be absolutely rejected, as it cruelly continues the pain which the Epispastic has excited. Indeed Plaisters are not at all proper for this purpose; their consistence makes them set very uneasy, and their adhesiveness makes the taking them off painful: Cerates may be more commodiously applied, as they are much softer, and do not adhere so fast; the Ceratum Album hereafter described may serve for general use, and for particular purposes the Ceratum Citrinum, either alone or mixed with some of the foregoing. I cannot pass over this place without severely animadverting upon the inhuman practice of tearing off the skin with the Blistering-plaister, and thus creating most exquisite pain, especially to some people; this certainly betrays a very cruel disposition, or else extreme ignorance or indolence.

EMPLASTRUM de MINIO.

PARATUR ex minio eodem modo, ac Emplastrum commune ex Lithargyro; sed plus aquæ addendum, et majori cautione opus est, ne adustione nigrescat.

White-wine Vinegar is injudiciously, as well as unnecessarily ordered in the Pharmacopæia; for as far as so little a quantity can do, it will hurt the red colour, for which this Plaister is valued. The Oil of red Roses is not at all better than common oil; and Quincy, who certainly understood the Galenical pharmacy very well, tells us, that this composition will change brown or black, before it comes to a due consistence, and that they who covet it red add wax, and boil it to a consistence

with water only. It may be prepared tolerably well according to the form above, wherein the quantity of the red Lead is prudently increased. This is certainly not so good a Plaister as the common, or Diachylon, for it will not stick so well, and as more trouble and care is required in making it, might be omitted, and supplied, with equal advantage to all intents and purposes, by the other.

EMPLASTRUM è MUCILAGINIBUS.

℞ Ceræ flavæ (p.) uncias quadraginta,
 Olei Mucilaginum (m.) uncias novem,
 Galbani colati,
 Terebinthinæ communis ana (p.) uncias quatuor,
 Gummi Ammoniacy colati,
 Opopanacis ana (p.) unciam unam,
 Croci (p.) unciam dimidiam.

GUMMI Ammoniaco et Galbano cum Terebinthinâ liquefactis inspergatur Opopanax in pulverem redactus. His gradatim adde Oleum cum cerâ alio vase liquefactum, et denique Crocum subtilissime tritum.

This is called Diachylon compositum by the College, and is not directed so commodiously, as to the manner of making, or judiciously as to the ingredients, as the above. The Oils of Chamomel, Lilies and Dill are well supplied by the common Oil used in the Oleum e Mucilaginibus, and half an Ounce of Sagapenum cannot be well supposed to be of any consequence in above thirty ounces of Plaister, and therefore is well omitted. But this medicine, with all these improvements, still wants great correction. What effect can one ounce of Gum Ammoniac, or one ounce of Opopanax, have in near sixty ounces of this composition? Is it to be supposed, or can it be expected for any good reason, that half an ounce

ounce of so dear a drug as Saffron, should be fruitlessly wasted by people that know the value? No one, it is presumed, will pretend that this Plaister can receive any valuable benefit from these trifling ingredients, nor can any person, without impeachment of his judgment, insist that a very inconsiderable part even of a grain of Saffron, can have any medicinal effect, when applied mixed with the ingredients above in the form of a Plaister.

E M P L A S T R U M R O B O R A N S.

℞ Emplastri communis (p.) unciam unam,
 Thuris (p.) drachmas duas,
 Sanguinis Draconis (p.) drachmam unam.

EMPLASTRO communi liquefacto addantur cætera in pulverem redacta.

This is a very considerable improvement upon the Emplastrum ad Herniam of the College, which is as laborious and injudicious a composition as any of the Plaisters; its ingredients are very numerous, and if pomp and form could give efficacy to medicine, this would certainly be intitled to our esteem. It would be too tedious and irksome to comment upon every one of its ingredients; I shall therefore make only this one observation, that astringent medicines do not communicate their efficacy in the form of Plaisters, the Oil, Wax and Turpentine necessary in such compositions, acting more powerfully in a different way; besides, as all Plaisters prohibit the free perspiration of the part they are applied to, by stopping the pores, and as they likewise make it somewhat warmer, they rather tend to relax than to astringe.

E M P L A S T R U M de S A P O N E.

℞ Emplastri communis (p.) libras tres,
Saponis duri (p.) libram dimidiam.

EMPLASTRO communi liquefacto admisce saponem, et coque ad Emplastri crassitudinem.

This composition is better contrived than the old one, and is much more easily made.

E M P L A S T R U M V O L A T I L E.

℞ Terebinthinæ communis,
Spiritus Salis Ammoniaci nostri ana (p.) unciam unam,
Balsami Tolutani (p.) unciam dimidiam.

TEREBINTHINA teratur in mortario, sensim instillando Spiritum, donec in crassamentum album coëant; deinde paulatim insperge, et immisce Balsamum.

This agrees with one under the same title in the Edinburgh dispensatory, except in using Balsam of Tolu instead of Gum Tacamahacca. I cannot find any thing of this kind in any edition of the London dispensatory. It has been some time in use in our hospitals, but without either the Gum or Balsam, both which are certainly unnecessary ingredients.

The Committee have very justly thrown out a great many of the Plaisters which were in the London Pharmacopœia, and reduced them to one third of their number, which yet is more than is really wanted. They have favoured us with the following reasons for rejecting the Emplastrum Sticticum, and which may be applied to several of the rest.

‘ The

‘ The *Emplastrum Sticticum* was originally composed
 ‘ for a vulnerary, and ridiculously made up of ingredi-
 ‘ dents suitable to all the several intentions, which
 ‘ successively offer in the cure of wounds, which ingre-
 ‘ dients applied all together were to operate in their
 ‘ proper turn, as the state of the wound required. In
 ‘ our present *Pharmacopæia*, by the addition of a large
 ‘ quantity of *Galbanum* it is turned into a digestive
 ‘ Plaister, and yet ingredients left in it, as *Lapis Ca-*
 ‘ *laminaris*, which have no relation to that intention;
 ‘ also the old title continued, which is formed from the
 ‘ high Dutch name, signifying *Emplastrum Vulnera-*
 ‘ *rium**. As a digestive, since we have that called *Flos*
 ‘ *Unguentorum*, and what is now substituted in the
 ‘ room of *Diachylon Magnum cum Gummi*, it is not
 ‘ wanted.

‘ *Emplastrum Stomachicum* is rejected as a most inar-
 ‘ tificial jumble of ingredients, far below the dignity
 ‘ of the College to authorise. There is not any other
 ‘ substituted in its room, as some experience will be re-
 ‘ quisite to adjust one that shall have the due warmth
 ‘ required, and yet lie upon the skin without fretting.

The remark which the Committee have made above,
 as to the absurdity of the ingredients which compose
 this Plaister, is just, but there does not appear any
 necessity for so much deliberation to make a new one
 free from the objections of the old composition, and
 which should fully answer the intention of the rational
 prescriber. The following ingredients seem well adapted
 to this purpose; the *Sevum*, called in the shops the ex-
 pressed Oil of Mace, Balsam of Tolu, Yellow-wax,
 and the essential Oils of Mint and Lavender; these
 duly proportioned may be easily made into an elegant and
 efficacious Stomach-plaister.

* Stich-plaister. Vide *Paracels. Chirurg. mag. Part I. Trac-*
tat. 2. c. 6.

U N G U E N T A.

U N G U E N T U M S I M P L E X.

℞ Axungiae Porcinæ depuratæ, q. v.

AQUA tepidâ contundetur, donec in levem et minime cohærentem massam redigatur; deinde adde Olei è corticibus Limonum q. s. ad gratum odorem.

‘ Under the name of Unguentum Pomatum, a simple preparation of Lard only has been used time out of mind, tho’ the original description stands transcribed from one edition to another of our book, as if the same method of preparation was intended to be continued in practice. And as no objection can be made from experience against this alteration, we have admitted it. But as Unguentum Pomatum is an appellation quite absurd to be given to an Unguent in which apples are no ingredient, it is here called Unguentum simplex.’

U N G U E N T U M A L B U M.

℞ Unguenti simplicis (p.) libram dimidiam,
Ceræ albæ (p.) uncias duas,
Spermatis Ceti (p.) fescunciam,
Olei Olivarum (p.) unciam unam.

LENI igne liquentur, et assidue acriterque moveantur, donec penitus frigescat.

The Oil of Roses directed in the College dispensatory is not so proper an ingredient, in regard to its colour, as common Oil here ordered; the washing of the Ceruse in Rose-water is an unnecessary trouble and expence; it is more judiciously directed in the Edinburgh dispensatory.

dispensatory. The form above considerably differs from either; the Ceruse is intirely thrown out, tho' it has long had a place in this composition, and is received in all the dispensatories which I have examined. It is an Ointment the most used and known of any, and I have not heard of any ill effects from its use, but have been informed that it is rejected on the same account that the black-cherry-water is; how justly, I leave others to determine. The Unguent, as here described, is a little too complex; what need is there of the Unguentum Simplex in it? Is it not more elegantly composed of Oil, Sperma Ceti, and white Wax, or more simply, tho' to as much purpose, with only the Oil and either of the two ingredients.

U N G U E N T U M A L B U M

camphoratum.

FIT addendo Unguento præcedenti Camphoræ, Olei Amygdalini aliquot guttis tritæ (p.) sesquidrachmam.

U N G U E N T U M B A S I L I C O N

flavum.

℞ Olei Olivarum (m.) libram unam,
Cera flavæ,
Resinæ flavæ,
Picis Burgundicæ ana (p.) libram unam,
Terebinthinæ communis (p.) libras tres.

LENTO igne liquefiant Cera, Resina, et Pix, cum Oleo, et remove ab igne; deinde adjice Terebinthinam, et coletur mixtura dum calida est.

The ingredients of this are the same with the London, except that Olive-oil is used for Linseed-oil, and the proportions likewise nearly agree; but the Burgundy-pitch might be as well omitted, and supplied by increasing the Resin to double the quantity; for it has

been observed before, that these two ingredients do not essentially differ; but as the Pitch is something softer than the Resin, it might be convenient to increase the quantity of Turpentine a small matter.

U N G U E N T U M B A S I L I C O N

nigrum

vel

T E T R A P H A R M A C U M.

℞ Olei Olivarum (m.) libram unam,
Ceræ flavæ,
Resinæ flavæ,
Picis aridæ ana (p.) uncias novem.

LIQUESCANT omnia simul, dum mixtura calet, coletur.

This composition is a very ordinary one, and not in much esteem, being rarely used, except by the common people; the quantity of Pitch is here considerably retrenched, and without doubt greatly to the advantage of the Ointment.

U N G U E N T U M B A S I L I C O N

viride.

℞ Olei Olivarum (m.) uncias tres,
Æruginis præparatæ (p.) unciam unam,
Unguenti Basilicon flavi (p.) uncias octo.
MISCE in Unguentum.

This Ointment is a far more simple composition than any one calculated for the same purposes in the dispensatory. Our hospitals have been accustomed to prepare an Ointment greatly resembling it, under the name of Unguentum viride detergens. What claim either of the three last mentioned Ointments have to the pompous title Basilicon, I cannot learn, and must confess that I do not apprehend the appellation to be any more specific than some which have been rejected for absurdity.

U N G U E N T U M C Æ R U L E U M

fortius.

℞ Axungiae Porcinae depuratae (p.) uncias viginti octo,
 Argenti vivi (p.) libram unam,
 Balsami Sulphuris simplicis (p.) unciam dimidiam,
 ARGENTUM vivum teratur cum Balsamo Sulphuris, donec globuli disappareant; deinde paulatim adde Axungiam tepefactam, et diligenter misce.

A Mercurial Ointment prepared with Balsam of Sulphur instead of Turpentine has not as yet obtained a place in any officinal dispensatory. It has been supposed to be the more efficacious of the two for some purposes, but whether or no there be any material difference between them, which can be fairly attributed to the Balsam of Sulphur, is not easily to be determined.

U N G U E N T U M C Æ R U L E U M

mitius.

℞ Axungiae Porcinae depuratae (p.) libras quatuor,
 Argenti Vivi (p.) libram unam,
 Terebinthinæ communis (p.) unciam unam.

ARGENTUM vivum cum Terebinthinâ tere in Mortario, donec globuli disappareant; deinde paulatim adde Axungiam tepefactam; et diligenter misceantur.

This form is exactly the same with that of the College, and is generally made use of. The Mercurial Ointment of the Edinburgh dispensatory is neither so simple nor so convenient a preparation as this. The Storax, it is true, gives the composition a grateful scent, but otherwise is rather prejudicial than of any real service; for the Turpentine, even in half the quantity there ordered, will entirely dissolve the Mercurial

globules, and more of that, or any other viscous substance, has been found greatly inconvenient.

U N G U E N T U M D I A L T H Æ Æ.

℞ Olei è Mucilaginibus (p.) libras quatuor,
Ceræ flavæ (p.) libram unam,
Resinæ flavæ (p.) libram dimidiam,
Terebinthinæ communis (p.) uncias duas.

LIQUENTUR Resina et Cera cum Oleo; deinde ab igne remotis adde Terebinthinam, et dum mixtura calida est, coletur.

This is much more easily made than that in the London dispensatory; it agrees in every respect with the Edinburgh, unless in the quantities, which are doubled; the proportions remain the same, except that of the Turpentine, which is something less.

U N G U E N T U M E P I S P A S T I C U M.

℞ Axungiæ Porcinæ depuratæ (p.) uncias decem,
Cantharidum (p.) uncias tres cum dimidia,
Resinæ flavæ (p.) uncias tres,
Ceræ flavæ (p.) fescunciam,
Sevi Ovilli depurati (p.) unciam unam,
Aceti (m.) fescunciam.

LIQUATIS Resinâ, Cerâ et Sevo cum Axungia paulo antequam frigescant, immisce Cantharides in pulverem subtilissimum redactas, et Acetum.

The Vinegar ordered in this composition, is not only a very improper ingredient, but answers no manner of purpose. This is not received, as yet, in the London Pharmacopœia; but the Edinburgh has one, which is a more simple and elegant composition than this: for some purposes

poses indeed, the Cantbarides bears too small a proportion to the rest of the ingredients.

UNGUENTUM è FOLIIS SAMBUCI.

℞ Butyri recentis sine Sale confecti (p.) libras duodecim,

Corticis interioris arboris Sambuci (p.) libram unam,

Folia Sambuci cum Stipitibus teneris adjunctis, quot infarciri possunt.

OMNIA incisa et contusa in Butyro coquantur leni igne, assiduo agitando ; deinde fiat Colatura cum expressione forti ; et denuo additis eâdem quantitate recentibus foliis et cortice, repetatur idem processus ; factâque leviori expressione fiat Unguentum.

This Ointment has been called Unguentum Sambucinum, but its name is here changed to distinguish it from the following one. The Committee have made some alterations from the College-book, which give the form a more elegant appearance, but are not of consequence enough to deserve being animadverted upon ; nor is the medicine itself, whatever opinion some may entertain of its virtues, half so good for the purposes it is designed for, as plain butter, which is far less offensive in every respect. The green colour of this Ointment makes it an unsightly application, and the boiling of it disposes it to grow rank, and very disagreeable in point of smell, which it soon does in keeping, however fresh made the butter is, or however carefully the decoction is performed.

UNGUENTUM è FLORIBUS SAMBUCI.

℞ Florum Sambuci plene in patala expansorum (p.) libras decem,

Sevi Ovilli depurati,

Axungia

Axungiaë Porcinaë depurataë ana (p.) libras quinque.

SEVO et Axungiaâ liquefactis incoque flores donec crispi fiant ; deinde cola exprimendo.

This Ointment is a more elegant composition than the foregoing, but is as yet a stranger to the officinal dispensatories. Whether it will ever come into esteem enough to be kept in the shops, or to be received in any future edition of the College-book, remains a doubt ; since its use may be well superseded by more agreeable medicines, such as the Unguentum Album, which may be prepared with greater ease and less expence, and which are at least as effectual to all purposes which this can possibly be designed for.

UNGUENTUM è GUMMI ELEMI.

℞ Sevi Ovilli recentis et depurati (p.) uncias septem,

Gummi Elemi (p.) uncias tres cum dimidia,

Terebinthinæ communis (p.) uncias tres.

GUMMI cum Sevo liquefiat, remove ab igne, et Terebinthina statim immisceatur ; deinde, dum mixtura fluida est, coletur.

This Ointment, which is sometimes, tho' less properly, with respect to its consistence, called Linimentum Arcæi, pretty nearly agrees with the form in the London dispensatory, except that the Hog's-lard is rejected, and the quantity of Sheep's-suet is increased instead of it ; but this alteration is of no great moment. The original composition of this medicine was tolerably elegant, and well adapted to the intentions it was designed for ; therefore it has undergone very little variation in the several dispensatories which have received it.

U N G U E N T U M M A R T I A T U M.

℞ Olei viridis (m.) libras tres,
Cerae flavæ (p.) uncias decem.

LENTO igne liquefiat Cera cum Oleo, et mixtura assidue moveatur, donec frigescat.

This Ointment has received several alterations in passing through the various editions of the London Pharmacopœia, but the Committee have given it, in the form above, the most considerable improvement. They have rightly thrown out the Malaga-wine, which was an unnecessary and expensive article, and therefore seldom put in by the frugal apothecary. They have likewise rejected several other of the exuberant ingredients, which were injudiciously retained in the last amendment.

U N G U E N T U M È N I C O T I A N A.

℞ Foliorum Nicotianæ recentium (p.) libras duas,
Axungiae Porcinæ depuratæ (p.) libram unam,
Terebinthinæ communis (p.) uncias quatuor,
Radicis Aristolochiæ rotundæ (p.) uncias duas.

HERBAM contusam in Axungia coque, donec crispa fiat; Axungiam exprime; adde Terebinthinam et denique Radicem Aristolochiæ in pulverem redactam, assidue movendo, donec penitus frigescat.

This Ointment has the reputation of great antiquity, and holds its place in abundance of officinal dispensaries down to the present, yet it is so uncleanly in use, that, as Quincy observes, it has almost fallen into neglect, except in some of the hospitals, along with several

veral others calculated for the same purposes, as the Unguentum Enulatum, and Ex Oxylapatho. These last the Committee have deservedly rejected; and there is no want of this, since it may be advantageously supplied with compositions, not only more neat, but likewise more efficacious.

UNGUENTUM OPHTHALMICUM.

℞ Butyri recentis sine sale confecti (p.) unciam unam,
 Sevi Ovilli depurati (p.) drachmas duas,
 Tutia præparata (p.) sesquidrachmam,
 Cera alba (p.) drachmam dimidiam.

SIMUL liquefiant Butyrum, Sevum, et Cera; deinde Tutia immisceatur, bene movendo, donec penitus refrixerit.

This is a much more simple composition than that of the London dispensatory; the burnt Lead, the Myrrh, Sarcocolla, and Aloes, are very improper ingredients, and are therefore justly rejected; the Lapis Tutia renders the Lapis Calaminaris superfluous and unnecessary, and where either the Camphor or white Vitriol seems necessary, it is better occasionally added. This composition differs but very little from the Unguentum Tutia, whose place it may likewise supply.

UNGUENTUM è PICE.

℞ Picis liquidæ,
 Sevi Ovilli depurati pondera æqualia.
 LIQUENTUR simul, et dum calent, colentur.

This composition, with half its weight of Resin, has been long used in the shops as a cheap substitute for the Unguentum Basilicon nigrum.

U N G U E N T U M e P R Æ C I P I T A T O.

℞ Unguenti simplicis (p.) fescunciam,
Lactis Sulphuris (p.) drachmas duas,
Mercurii præcipitati albi (p.) scrupulos duos.

OMNIA misceantur, et Oleo Tartari per Deliquium humectentur, ut fiat Unguentum.

This seems to be a well contrived Ointment, but hitherto nothing of this kind has obtained a place in the London or Edinburgh dispensatories, tho' they are frequently to be met with in prescription.

U N G U E N T U M S A T U R N I N U M.

℞ Olei Olivarum (m.) uncias quatuor,
Ceræ albæ (p.) drachmas sex,
Sacchari Saturni (p.) drachmas tres.

SACCHARUM Saturni cum aliquâ Olei parte contritum Ceræ cum Oleo reliquo liquefactæ adde, et agitetur mixtura, donec penitus frigescat.

This composition is far more elegantly contrived than the Unguentum Album, either of the London or Edinburgh dispensatories, and is much more effectual for the purposes it is designed.

U N G U E N T U M e S U L P H U R E.

℞ Unguenti Simplicis (p.) uncias tres,
Florum Sulphuris non lotorum (p.) unciam unam,
Olei è corticibus Limonum (p.) scrupulum dimidium.

MISCE.

This composition, tho' universally known, has not as yet been deemed worthy of a place in the College dispensatory, but has been occasionally directed and made.

UNGUENTUM TRIPHARMACON.

℞ Emplastri communis (p.) uncias quatuor,
Olei Olivarum (m.) uncias duas,
Aceti (m.) unciam unam.

SIMUL coquantur leni igne ; perpetuo movendo, ut empyreuma vitetur, donec in Unguenti crassitudinem redigantur.

This is a new method of preparing the Unguentum Nutritum, which was formerly called Tripharmacon. It is without doubt a more eligible manner of compounding this Ointment, than the old one ; it is less troublesome, makes the composition more smooth and uniform, and not so liable to grow dry and brittle in keeping, but it is still inferior, both in respect of elegance and efficacy, to the Unguentum Saturninum prescribed before.

LINIMENTA.

L I N I M E N T A.

LINIMENTUM ALBUM.

℞ Olei Olivarum (m.) uncias tres,
Spermatis Ceti (p.) fescunciam,
Ceræ albæ (p.) drachmas duas.

LENI igne simul liquefiant assidue et acriter movendo, donec penitus frigescat.

This preparation differs only from the Unguentum Album in leaving out the Axungia, and in being something softer from a larger proportion of Oil.

LINIMENTUM SAPONACEUM.

℞ Spiritus Roris-marini (m.) uncias septem,
Salis Ammoniaci nostri (m.) unciam dimidiam,
Saponis duri (p.) fescunciam,
Camphoræ (p.) unciam dimidiam.

DIGERE Saponem in Spiritu Roris-marini, donec solvatur; deinde adde Camphoram, et denique Spiritum Salis Ammoniaci.

This is a more simple composition, and not so disagreeable, tho' as effectual, as the Unguentum Opopodeldoc in the Edinburgh dispensatory. Medicines of this kind have been pretty much in esteem of late, but are generally more impregnated with the essential Oils of vegetables than this, which undoubtedly promote the medicinal efficacy of the composition.

LINIMENTUM TRIPHARMACON.

℞ Emplastri communis (p.) uncias quatuor,
 Olei Olivarum (m.) uncias quatuor,
 Aceti (m.) unciam unam.

CoQUE leni igne assidue movendo, donec Lini-
 menti crassitudinem habeat.

*This is exactly the same with the Unguentum Tri-
 pharmacon, only the quantity of Oil is increased to double,
 in order to give it the softer consistence of a Liniment.*

LINIMENTUM VOLATILE.

℞ Olei Amygdalarum (m.) unciam unam,
 Spiritus Salis Ammoniaci nostri (p.) drachmas
 duas.

AGITENTUR simul in phialâ, donec perfectè coëant.

*Compositions which are so soon and so easily pre-
 pared as this, especially such as must necessarily be
 made fresh, have not as yet been looked on as fit for
 an officinal dispensatory. Most physicians have pecu-
 lar forms of this kind of their own, which are varied
 continually according as different circumstances require.*

CERATA.

C E R A T A.

CERATUM ALBUM.

℞ Ceræ albæ (p.) uncias quatuor,
 Olei Olivarum (p.) uncias tres.
 Axungiae Porcinæ depuratæ (p.) unciam unam,
 Spermatidis Ceti (p.) unciam dimidiam.

LIQUESCANT omnia simul, et bene moveantur,
 donec Ceratum penitus refrixerit.

The Hog's-lard in this is not only unnecessarily, but injudiciously added, as the composition is more simple and uniform without it. The camphire, which is in the College dispensatory, is here dropped, as in some cases it is not a proper ingredient; and therefore may be better added occasionally. The Ceruse is here diligently omitted on the supposition of its poisonous qualities.

CERATUM CITRINUM.

℞ Unguenti Basilici flavi (p.) libram dimidiam,
 Ceræ flavæ (p.) unciam unam.
 SIMUL liquentur.

CERATUM EPULOTICUM.

℞ Olei Olivarum (m.) libram unam,
 Ceræ flavæ,
 Lapidis Calaminaris præparati ana (p.) libram dimidiam.

LIQUEFIAT Cera cum Oleo, et simul ac mixtura lentescere incipit, insperge Lapidem Calaminarem, et bene move donec ceratum penitus refrixerit.

A composition much of this kind has been long esteemed by the Surgeons, under the name of Turner's Cerate ; this seems alter'd for the better, in substituting Oil and Wax instead of butter, as these ingredients are much less liable to grow rancid, than it.

CERATUM MERCURIALE.

℞ Ceræ flavæ,
Axungię Porcinæ depuratæ ana (p.) libram dimidiam,
Argenti vivi (p.) unciam unam,
Balsami Sulphuris simplicis (p.) scrupulum unum.

CERAM cum Axungiâ liquefac, et deinde gradatim adde Argento vivo cum Balsamo Sulphuris trito.

E P I T H E-

E P I T H E M A T A.

EPITHEMA EPISPASTICUM.

℞ Cantharidum in pulverem tenuissimum redactarum,
 Farinæ Tritici pondera æqualia.
 ACETO acerrimo fiat pasta.

The Vinegar is certainly a very improper ingredient in this composition.

COAGULUM ALUMINOSUM.

℞ Albuminis Ovi q. v.

AGITETUR tamdiu cum frusto Aluminis fatis magno in patina stannea, donec coaguletur.

The general title of Epithemata is added to the dispensatory, on purpose to receive these two extraordinary compositions, which certainly might have been both as well left out.

A C A-

A
CATALOGUE
O F

Such Preparations of the L O N D O N
D I S P E N S A T O R Y as are omitted in the
D R A U G H T *for the* R E F O R M A T I O N of it.

*Inserted in the DRAUGHT
under the name of*

A Cacia Germanica
A Agaricus Trochiscatus
Aloe Rosata
Amygdalæ conditæ
Angelicæ radices conditæ
Aqua Bryoniæ Composita
Aqua Ceraforum nigrorum
Aqua Corticum Aurantiorum
Aqua è cort. Citri
Aqua Florum Fabarum
Aqua Florum Lili convallium
Aqua Florum Papav. Rhæados
Aqua Florum Paralyfios
Aqua Florum Rosarum Albarum
Aqua Florum Rosarum Rubrarum
Aqua Florum Sclareæ
Aqua Foliorum Cardui Benedicti
Aqua Foliorum Chelidonii majoris
Aqua Foliorum Euphragiæ
Aqua Foliorum Fumariæ
Aqua Foliorum Hyssopi
Aqua Foliorum Majoranæ
Aqua Foliorum Melissæ
Aqua Foliorum Menthæ
Aqua Foliorum Plantaginis
Aqua Foliorum Quercûs
Aqua Foliorum Rutæ

Aqua Hysterica

*Inserted in the DRAUGHT
under the name of*

Aqua Foliorum Salviæ
Aqua Foliorum Saxifragiæ
Aqua Fortis duplex
Aqua Fortis simplex
Aqua Fructus Rubi Idæi
Aqua Gentianæ Composita
Aqua Imperialis
Aqua Lactis Alexiteria
Aqua Limacum tenuis
Aqua Mellis
Aqua Nuc. Jugland. immatur.
Aqua Protheriacalis
Aqua Sem. Cardam. minoris
Aqua Spermatidis Ranarum
Ari Fæcula
Aromaticum Rosatum
Aurantiorum Flores conditi

Aqua Fortis

Aqua Alexiteria

B.

Balsamum Viride
Balsamum Viride Deterfivum
Balsamum Viride Vulnerarium
Benedicta Laxativa
Berberis Fructus conditus
Berberorum Pulpæ conditæ
Bryoniæ Fæcula

C.

Calendulæ Flores conditi
Cappares conditæ
Caryophylli conditi
Cassia Fiftularis pulpa condita
Cassia extracta cum foliis Senæ
Catholicon

Cauterium potentiale

{ Causticum com-
mune fortius
Cerafa

*Inserted in the DRAUGHT
under the name of*

Cerafa condita
Chalybs præparatus cum Aceto
Cinnamomum conditum
Citri Flores conditi
Citriorum Cortex conditus
Citri Pulpa condita
Confectio Hamech
Confectio de Santalis
Confectio de Thure
Conserva Acetosæ
Conserva Corticis Berberorum
Conserva Corticis Limonum
Conserva Florum Aurantiorum
Conserva Florum Boraginis
Conserva Florum Consolidæ majoris
Conserva Rosarum caninarum
Conserva Florum Rosarum Damaf.
Conserva Foliorum Menthæ
Conserva Foliorum Sambuci
Conserva Foliorum Violarum
Conserva Summitatum Fumariæ
Conserva Summitatum Lili
convallium
Conserva Summitatum Ma-
joranæ
Corna condita
Crocus Martis adstringens
Crocus Martis aperitivus
Cryſtalli Tartari
Cydoniorum Pulpæ conditæ
Cynosbati Pulpa condita

D.

Decoctum Amarum sim- }
plex }

Infusum Amarum
simplex }

*Inserted in the DRAUGHT
under the name of*

Decoctum Amarum solu- tium	}	Infusum Amarum purgans
Decoctum Epithymi		Infusum Epithymi
Decoctum Pectorale		Ptisana Pectoralis
Decoctum Senæ		Infusum Senæ
Decoctum Traumaticum		
Diachylôn compositum	}	Emplastrum è Muci- laginibus
Diachylôn magnum		
Diachylôn magnum cum Gummi	}	Emplast. commune cum Gummi
Diachylôn simplex		Emplast. commune
Diacorallion		
Diacydonium		
Diamorôn		
Diaprunum lenitivum		
Diaprunum solutivum		
E.		
Eboris Ustio		
Ecleginata		
Electuarium Amarum		
Electuarium Diaspermatôn		
Electuarium ex Helleboro		
Electuarium Pectorale		
Electuarium è Saffaphras		
Electuarium è succo Rosarum		
Elixir Vitrioli Mynsichti		Elixir Vitrioli acidum
Emplastrum ex Ammoniaco		
Emplastrum è Baccis Lauri		
Emplastrum de Betonicâ		
Emplastrum Cæsaris		
Emplastrum è Cicutâ cum Ammoniaco		
Emplastrum Diachalciteos		

*Inserted in the DRAUGHT
under the name of*

Emplastrum Diafulphuris	
Emplastrum Epispasticum primum	{ Emplast. Epispasticum
Emplastrum Epispasticum secundum	
Emplastrum Grisæum de Lapide Calaminari	
Emplastrum ad Herniam	Emplastrum Roborans
Emplastrum de Mastiche	
Emplastrum Mercuriale	{ Emplast. ex Ammoniacc cum Mercurio
Emplastrum Nigrum	
Emplastrum à Nostratibus	Emplast. Digestivum
Emplastrum Opodeldoc	
Emplastrum Oxycroceum	
Emplastrum Sticticum	
Emplastrum Stomachicum Magistræ	
Emplastrum Tonforis	
Ens Veneris	Flores Martiales
Enulæ Campanæ Radices conditæ	
F.	
Flores Salis Ammoniaci Martiales	
G.	
Genistæ Flores conditi	
H.	
Hiera Diacolocynthidos	
I.	
Iridis Nostratis Fæcula	
Julepum Violarum	
L.	
Lapidis Lazuli Præparatio	

Lapidum

*Inserted in the DRAUGHT
under the name of*

Lapidum Pretioforum Præ-
paratio

Lapis Prunellæ

Lapis Septicus

Laudanum

Laudanum Liquidum Sy-
denhami

Laudanum Liquidum Tar-
tarizatum

Linimentum Arcæi

Liquamen Tartari

Lithargyri Præparatio

Lohoch

Lohoch de Papavere

Lohoch Sanum

Lumbricorum terrestrium
Præparatio

M.

Mala Armeniaca condita

Mala Citria condita

Mala Cydonia condita

Mala Persica condita

Mala Vulgaria condita

Mel Anthosatum

Mel Mercuriale

Mel Violaceum

Mercurius præcipitatus cor-
rosivus

Mercurius præcipitatus dul-
cis

Mercurius Vitæ

Miva Cydoniorum

Myrobalani conditi

Causticum com. mitius

Laudanum Liquidum

Unguentum è Gummi
Elemi

Lixivium Tartari

Mercurius præcipi-
tatus ruber

Mercurius præcipi-
tatus albus

*Inserted in the DRAUGHT
under the name of*

N.

Nuces Juglandes conditæ

Nuces Moschatæ conditæ

O.

Oleum Absinthites

Oleum Amygdalarum

Amararum

Oleum Amygdalarum

dulcium

Oleum Amygdalinum

Oleum Anethinum

Oleum Avellanarum

Oleum Balaninum

Oleum de Benzoino

Oleum de Buxo

Oleum de Castoreo

Oleum de Castoreo compos.

Oleum Ceræ

Oleum Cheirinum

Oleum Chrysomelinum

Oleum è cort. Citri

Oleum è Corylo

Oleum Costinum

Oleum Euphorbii compos.

Oleum Excestrese

Oleum è foliis Satureiæ

Oleum Formicarum

Oleum è Gagale

Oleum Hyperici simplex

Oleum Hyperici

Oleum Hyperici compos.

Oleum Irinum

Oleum Laurinum

Oleum Liliorum

Oleum Lumbricorum

Oleum Mandragoræ

Oleum Majoranæ

Oleum

*Inserted in the DRAUGHT
under the name of*

Oleum Majoranæ chym. } Oleum essentielle è foliis
Majoranæ

Oleum è Mastiche

Oleum Nardinum

Oleum Nardinum compos.

Oleum Nicotianæ

Oleum ex Nucleis Ceraforum

Oleum ex Nucleis Mali Perfici

Oleum ex Nucleis Pineis

Oleum ex Nucleis Pistaciorum

Oleum ex Nucleis Prunorum

Oleum Papaveris

Oleum ex feminibus Aurantiorum

Oleum ex feminibus Cannabis

Oleum ex feminibus Carthami

Oleum ex feminibus Citrii

Oleum ex feminibus Citrulli

Oleum ex feminibus Cucumeris

Oleum ex feminibus Cucurbitæ

Oleum ex feminibus Ebuli

Oleum ex feminibus Hyoscyami

Oleum ex feminibus Lactucæ

Oleum ex feminibus Lini

Oleum ex feminibus Melonum

Oleum ex feminibus Papaveris

Oleum è feminibus Raphani

Oleum è feminibus Rapi

Oleum è feminibus Ricini

Oleum è feminibus Saxifragiæ

Oleum è feminibus Sefami

Oleum Spicæ

Oleum è Thure

Oleum ex Uvarum Acinis

Olivæ conditæ

Oxymel compositum

Oxyrrhodinum

Passulæ

*Inserted in the DRAUGHT
under the name of*

P.

Paffulæ conditæ	
Pasta Epispastica	Epithema Epispasticum
Philonium Romanum	Philonium
Pilulæ de Agarico	
Pilulæ Aleophanginæ	Pilulæ Ecphracticæ
Pilulæ de Aloe Lotâ	
Pilulæ de Ammoniaco Magistral.	
Pilulæ Cocciaæ Majores	
Pilulæ Cocciaæ Minores	{ Pilulæ ex Colocynthide cum Aloë
Pilulæ de Cynoglossô	
Pilulæ Diambrae	Pilulæ Aromaticæ
Pilulæ de Duobus	Pilulæ ex Colocynthide
Pilulæ de Guttâ Gamandrá	
Pilulæ Mechoacanæ	
Pilulæ de Rhabarbaro	
Pilulæ Rudii	Extractum Rudii
Pilulæ Ruffi	Pilulæ Communes
Pilulæ de Scammonio	
Pilulæ Stomachicæ cum } Gummi	Pilulæ Stomachicæ
Pilulæ Tartareæ	
Pineæ conditæ	
Pistacia condita	
Piper conditum	
Plumbi Ustio	
Pruna Hortensia condita	
Pruna Silvestria condita	
Prunorum Pulpæ conditæ	
Pulpæ conditæ	
Pulvis Cardiacus Magistralis	
Pulvis Cornachini	

*Inserted in the DRAUGHT
under the name of*

Pulvis granorum Chermes
compositus

Pulvis Diacalaminthes simplex

Pulvis Diaturpethi compositus

Pulvis Dialthææ

Pulvis Diacinnamomi

Pulvis Diasenæ

Pulvis de Senâ

Pulvis ad Guttetam

{ Pulvis ad Epilepsiam
Infantum

Pulvis Haly

Pulvis Lætificans Galeni

Pulvis Saxifragiæ compositus

Pulvis Senæ compositus major

Pulvis Senæ compositus minor

Pyra condita

R.

Raphani rustici fæcula

Rob de Cerasis

Rob de Cornis

Rob de Berberis

Rob Cydoniorum

Rob Ebulinum

Rob Juniperinum

Rob Prunorum acidorum

Rob de Ribes

Rob simplex

Rob Veronicæ

S.

Saccharum Hordeatum

Saccharum Rosatum Tabulatum

Sacchar. Rosatum

Saccharum Rosatum Tabulatum

simplex et perlatum

Saccharum Tabulatum

compositum

Saleffentiale ex Absinthio

Sal

*Inserted in the DRAUGHT
under the name of*

Sal effentiale Artemisiæ
 Sal effentiale Cardui Be-
 nediæti
 Sal fixum Artemisiæ
 Sal fixum Betonicæ
 Sal fixum Buxi
 Sal fixum Cardui Bene-
 diæti
 Sal fixum Centaurii mi-
 noris
 Sal fixum Ceterach
 Sal fixum Chamæmeli
 Sal fixum Chelidonii
 Sal fixum Cichorii
 Sal fixum Cochleariæ
 Sal fixum Ebuli
 Sal fixum Eupatorii
 Sal fixum Fraxini
 Sal fixum Guaiaci
 Sal fixum Hyperici
 Sal fixum Imperatoriæ
 Sal fixum Melissæ
 Sal fixum Ononidis
 Sal fixum Petroselinii
 Sal fixum Rorismarini
 Sal fixum Thymi
 Sal Prunellæ
 Satyrii radices conditæ
 Scammonii Præparatio
 Scammonium Sulphu-
 ratum
 Scillæ præparatio
 Sief de Plumbo

{ Scillæ coctio
 { Scillæ exsiccatio

*Inserted in the DRAUGHT
under the name of*

Sief de Thure

Species Diambrae sine odoratis }

{ Species Aromaticæ

Species Diambrae cum odoratis

Species Dianthûs

Species Diatragacanthi frigida }

{ Pulvis de Tragacantha

Species Diatriôn Pipereôn

Species Hieræ Picrae

Hiera Picra

Spiritus Castorei

Spiritus Croci

Spiritus Lavendulae compositus Matthiæ }

{ Spiritus Lavendulae

Spiritus Salis dulcis

Spiritus Salis Volatilis Oleosus }

{ Spiritus Volatilis Oleosus

Spiritus Tartari

Spiritus Veneris

Succus inspissatus Absinthii

Succus inspissatus Eupatorii

Succus inspissatus Fumariæ

Succus Prunorum Silvestrium

Symphyti majoris radices conditæ

Syrupus de Absinthio compos.

Syrupus de Absinthio simplex

Syrupus Acetosus

Syrupus de Aceto simp.

Syrupus de Artemisia

Syrupus Hystericus

Syrupus ex Berberis

Syrupus Capillorum Veneris

Syrupus Pectoralis

Syrupus de Chicorio cum Rhabarbaro

Syrupus de Cinnamomo

Syrupus Corticum Citriorum

Syrupus

*Inserted in the DRAUGHT
under the name of*

Syrupus de Eryfimo
Syrupus de Glycyrrhizâ
Syrupus Granatorum
Syrupus de Menthâ
Syrupus Myrtinus
Syrupus è Perficorum Floribus
Syrupus de Peto
Syrupus de Pomis purgans
Syrupus de Prasio
Syrupus è succo Agrestæ
Syrupus è succo Berberorum
Syrupus è succo Ceraforum
Syrupus è succo Citriorum
Syrupus è succo Lujulæ
Syrupus è succo Oxalidis
Syrupus è succo Pomorum alterans
Syrupus è succo Rosarum
Syrupus è succo Violarum
Syrupus de Stœtchade
Syrupus de Symphyto

T.

Tapfimet
Tapfivalentia
Terebinthina cocta
Theriaca Diateffarôn
Tinctura Croci
Tinctura Martis Glauberi
Tinctura Martis Mynsichti
Tinctura Hieræ
Tinctura Myrrhæ compos.
Tinctura Myrrhæ simplex
Tinctura Papaveris compos.
Tinctura Salis Tartari
Tinctura Sulphuris
Tinctura Theriacalis

Tinctura sacra

Tinctura Myrrhæ

Tinctura

*Inserted in the DRAUGHT
under the name of*

Tinctura Viridis
Trochisci Alexiterii
Trochisci Alhandal
Trochisci Aliptæ Moschatae
Trochisci Alkekengi
Trochisci Cypheos pro Mi-
thridatio
Trochisci Gordonii
Trochisci Hedychroi Galeni
ad Theriacam
Trochisci Hysterici
Trochisci de Ligno Aloes
Trochisci de Plumbo
Trochisci de Rhabbarbo
Trochisci de Terrâ Lemniâ
Trochisci de Thure
Trochisci è Violis solutivi
Trochisci de Viperâ ad Theri-
acam

V.

Valentia Scabiosæ

Vinum Benedictum

{ Vinum Antimoniale
emeticum

Vitriolum Martis

Vitriolum Camphoratum

Unguentum Ægyptiacum

Mel Ægyptiacum

Unguentum Ægyptiacum
magis compositum

Unguentum Adstringens

Unguentum Amarum

Unguentum ex Apio

Unguentum Aureum

Unguentum de Calce

Unguentum Detergens

Unguentum Diapompholygos

Unguentum

*Inserted in the DRAUGHT
under the name of*

Unguentum Digitalis
 Unguentum Emolliens
 Unguentum Enulatum
 Unguentum Enulatum cum
 Mercurio
 Unguentum Fuscum
 Unguentum Liliorum
 Unguentum Linariæ
 Unguentum Mastichinum
 Unguentum de Minio Cam-
 phoratum
 Unguentum de Mucilaginibus
 Unguentum Mundificat. ex
 Apio
 Unguentum Nervinum
 Unguentum Nutritum
 Unguentum ex Oxylapa-
 tho
 Unguentum è Plumbo
 Unguentum Pomatum
 Unguentum Populneum
 Unguentum è Resina
 Unguentum Rosatum
 Unguentum Rubrum de-
 siccativum
 Unguentum Splanchninum
 Unguentum Sumach
 Uvæ conditæ
 Z.
 Zedoariæ radices conditæ
 Zingiberis radices conditæ

{ Unguentum Tri-
pharmacon

{ Unguentum sim-
plex

C A T A L O G U E

O F

New PREPARATIONS *added in the*
DRAUGHT.

ÆRuginis præparatio
 Aloës Gummi
 Aloës Refina
 Antimonii præparatio
 Aqua Aluminosa Bateana
 Aqua Calcis magis composita
 Aqua Calcis minus composita
 Aqua Hordeata
 Aqua Menthæ Piperitidis
 Aqua Ophthalmica Vitriolica
 Aqua Piperis Jamaicensis
 Aqua Regia
 Aqua Seminum Anethi
 Aqua Styptica Sydenhami
 Arcanum Corallinum
 Axungię præparatio
 Balsamum Succini
 Balsamum Sulphuris anisatum
 Balsamum Sulphuris cum Pice Barbadenfi
 Balsamum Sulphuris simplex
 Balsamum Terebinthinatum
 Bezoar Lapidis præparatio
 Ceratum Epuloticum
 Ceratum Mercuriale
 Chalybis Rubigo
 Cinnabaris Antimonii
 Cinnabaris factitius
 Coagulum Aluminosum

Colco-

Colcothar Vitrioli	
Colophonia	
Conserva foliorum Lujulæ	
Cretæ Præparatio	
Crocus Metallorum mitior	
Decoctum album	
Elixir Asthmaticum	
Elixir Vitrioli dulce	
Elixir Uterinum	
Emplastrum commune cum Mercurio	
Emplastrum Volatile	
Emulsio communis	
Extractum Corticis Peruviani durum	
Extractum Corticis Peruviani molle	
Extractum Foliorum Rutæ	
Extractum Ligni tinctilis Campechensis	
Extractum Radicis Enulæ campanæ	
Extractum Radicis Gentianæ	
Extractum Radicis Hellebori nigri	
Flores Sulphuris loti	
Fotus communis	
Infusum Senæ Limoniumatum	
Julepum Camphoratum	
Julepum Cretaceum	
Julepum Moschatum	
Jus Viperinum	
Lac Ammoniacy	
Lapidis Hæmatitæ Præparatio	
Linimentum album	
Linimentum Saponaceum	
Linimentum Tripharmacum	
Linimentum Volatile	
Lixivium Martis	
Lotio Saponacea	
Magisterium Bismuthi	
Mel Solutivum	
Mercurius Alkalizatus	

Mercurius Præcipitatus per se

Mucilago Seminum Cydoniorum

Nitrum Purificatum

Nitrum Vitriolatum

Nucis Moschatæ Torrefactio

Oleum Copaivæ compositum

Oleum è Mucilaginibus

Oleum Serici

Oleum Terebinthinæ Æthereum

Oleum Viperarum

Oleum Viride

Oxymel de Allio

Pilulæ Mercuriales

Pilulæ Saponaceæ

Pulvis Helvetii

Refina Flava

Refina Nigra

Rhabarbari Torrefactio

Sal Ammoniacus purificatus

Sal Marinus decrepitatus

Sal Mirabilis Glauberi

Sal Polychrestus

Sal Sennerti

Sal Serici

Sal Tartari

Sal Viperarum

Sapo sine igne confectus

Serum Aluminosum

Serum Scorbuticum

Sevi Præparatio

Spiritus Aceti

Spiritus Asæ Foetidæ volatilis

Spiritus Camphoræ Tartarizatus

Spiritus Guaiaci

Spiritus Menthæ

Spiritus Nitri dulcis

Spiritus Nitri Glauberi

Spiritus

Spiritus Nitri simplex
Spiritus Roris-marini
Spiritus Salis Marini coagulatus
Spiritus Salis Marini Glauberi
Spiritus Serici
Spiritus Viperarum
Spiritus Vitrioli Dulcis
Spongiæ Ustio
Stannum Pulveratum
Styracis Colatio
Succini Præparatio
Succi Scorbutici depurati
Syrupus de Aceto cum Allio
Syrupus Cydoniorum compositus
Syrupus Hederæ terrestris
Syrupus simplex
Syrupus Sulphuris
Syrupus Zingiberis
Tabellæ Cardialgicæ
Tartarum Solubile
Tinctura Antiphthifica
Tinctura Aromatica
Tinctura Asæ Fœtidæ composita
Tinctura Asæ Fœtidæ simplex
Tinctura Cardamomi
Tinctura Corticis Peruviani simplex
Tinctura Corticis Peruviani in Spiritu Salis Ammo-
niaci
Tinctura Florum Martialium
Tinctura Gummi Guaiaci in Spiritu Salis volatilis
Oleosi
Tinctura Hellebori Albi
Tinctura Helvetii
Tinctura Jalapii
Tinctura Japoniaca
Tinctura Rhabarbari in Spiritu Vini
Tinctura Stomachica

Trochisci de Sulphure

Tutix Præparatio

Vinum Croceum

Vinum Ipecacoanhæ

Unguentum Album camphoratum

Unguentum Basilicon viride.

Unguentum Cæruleum fortius.

Unguentum Epispasticum

Unguentum è Pice

Unguentum è Sambuci Floribus

Unguentum è Sulphure

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